

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BOSTON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARE TRANSFERRING HISTORIC LIBRARY



Young men who are carrying New England Genealogical Society's 80,000 volumes an armful at a time from temporary quarters to permanent in Ashburton place

Boston University students continue today carrying and arranging 80,000 books from the temporary rooms of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 5 Ashburton place, to the new home of the society, 15 Ashburton place.

MR. UNDERWOOD SAID TO HAVE AN EYE UPON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

Friends of Democratic Leader Declare That He Cannot Afford to Accept Place in Cabinet at the Present Time

SERVICES NEEDED

WASHINGTON — The intention of Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama to decline any appointment at the hands of Woodrow Wilson after March 4, even a high cabinet place, is said to have back of it a desire on Mr. Underwood's part to keep himself in line for further political promotion, provided his party can make a success of the work of running the government, now soon to be undertaken.

Mr. Underwood is declared to have an eye on the presidential nomination, after Mr. Wilson is at the end of his presidential career, and that he feels quite certain his chances for the presidency would be lost if he were to retire on his position of great responsibility and power in the House at this time.

The Democrats of the House are almost unanimously opposed to having Mr. Underwood resign from the House. His House leadership, they say, will be of more value to his party, and to the new administration, than any service he might render as secretary of the treasury or of anything else.

It is frankly stated by leading House Democrats that there is at present no member of that body so well equipped for tariff revision direction as Mr. Underwood. There are other strong men among House Democrats, but not one of them, they say, whose experience justifies the belief that he could at this critical time make a success as floor leader.

Since the adoption of new House rules the speakership has been shorn of almost all of its power, which means that the speaker is no longer necessarily the leader of his party in the House. The speakership is now more ornamental than powerful and Mr. Clark's influence in the House as speaker never has been as great as that of Mr. Underwood as floor leader.

This situation would seem to indicate that even if Mr. Underwood were to resign from the House to enter the cabinet, his mantle of authority would not descend to Mr. Clark.

Then, too, the Democrats are committed to an elaborate tariff revision program, which makes the chairmanship of the ways and means committee of the utmost importance. That position will carry a very great deal of prestige, and Mr. Underwood, continuing as chairman, will have more power to make or break his party than any other man in the country, not excepting the new President.

The tariff bill of next spring will be named after Mr. Underwood, who hopes to take a position alongside the other great tariff makers of the American Congress, Mills, Wilson, Dingley, McKinley and Payne. He wants the responsibility and the authority, and he will probably ask for adequate rewards in the form of promotion, in case his party should continue in power.

Mr. Underwood's friends recall that it was the tariff which made William McKinley President. If Mr. Underwood is ever to have a chance at the presidency, his friends, it will be because of the work he will do at the special session of next spring. The Wilson and the Payne bills did not please the country, and their authors did not reap any reward for their work in framing them. But Mr. Underwood, if his party "makes good," will expect to have an opportunity, at least, the duplicate the career of McKinley. This is said to be the

EFFECT OF ATTACK ON VICEROY CALLED GOOD

[Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau]

LONDON—The attempt to assassinate Lord Hardinge will probably have exactly the opposite effect to that intended. The very fact that the viceroy escaped, though only slightly wounded, and that the whole ceremony was carried out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his absence, will perhaps make a greater impression on the native view than anything else possibly could.

It would be impossible to pay a greater tribute to the coolness of all concerned than to state the fact that after the viceroy had been lifted from his elephant the procession continued its course and the great durbar was held as had originally been planned. The procession, which

was proceeding from the railway station along the great avenue known as Chandni Chawk toward the famous Lahore gate of the fort, had reached about the middle of the avenue, which was particularly gaily decorated, when the bomb was thrown. It struck the back of the howdah in which the viceroy was riding on an enormous elephant lent by Fardkot state, with the princes of the Punjab on horseback immediately behind.

The explosion was violent, but fortunately failed in its intent, so that the procession was able to continue on its way through the Lahore gate into the fort, so that the durbar might be held in Diwaniam in the presence of an enormous gathering of princes and officials, amongst whom were the maharajahs of Kashmir, Gwalior and Rampur.

VESSEL ASHORE REPORTED SAFE

NEW YORK — Wireless despatches from the United Fruit Company's steamer *Turrialba*, ashore about 70 miles south of Sandy Hook, state that the vessel is resting easily and in no apparent danger. She will probably be

apparently been adrift since the national election last year will be entitled to go to the city polls. It was said at the office of the election commissioners today that 558 additional names of women voters had been added to the list of those entitled to vote for school committee. Together with those on the list last year and still entitled to vote the total woman's registration will approach to 13,000.

U. S. TREASURY PLANS SAVING OF \$750,000 IN CUSTOMS SERVICE

Reorganization Scheme of Officials to Be Submitted to President Taft Soon After the Holiday Recess

WASHINGTON—That the treasury department, soon after the holiday recess, will submit to President Taft for his approval, an executive order, reorganizing the entire customs service at a saving of more than \$750,000 a year, was made known today.

The plan has been confidentially submitted to the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department, but because the proposed order would reduce the Democratic patronage by between \$250,000 and \$300,000 the committee has taken no stand upon the matter.

If the Democrats approve this scheme, they will thereby sanction the loss to candidates for appointed positions of some of the choicest offices. A large part of the customs collectors will be superseded by deputy collectors, under the civil service, and surveyors of ports will be reduced in number.

On the other hand, it is understood that President-elect Wilson is favorable to this reorganization without any executive order by him. The old plan of administering the customs cannot be restored. Office hunters are expected to protest to the Democratic members of both houses, which may force the latter to make some show of opposition to the plan during the opening weeks of the new administration.

FIRE HAZARDS TO BE STUDIED BY THE NEW STATE ASSOCIATION

Clarence H. Blackall, architect, and chairman of the fire prevention committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the president of the newly formed Massachusetts State Fire Prevention Association, which will, by cooperation with similar organizations, make a comprehensive study of fire hazards and seek to bring about legislation that may eventually reduce fire losses to a minimum.

Clean journalism's daily message to the world is about the good that is going on in all walks. The Monitor magnifies the good. Those who are sending this messenger of constructive activities into places and homes where it is now a stranger are contributing greatly to the advancement of the cause for which the Monitor stands—publishing a wholly clean, conscientious daily newspaper.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

PRESIDENT TAFT AND PARTY ARE AT DESTINATION

COLON, C. Z.—President Taft and his party landed here at 8 o'clock a. m. today. They were met by representatives of the canal commission and the government of Panama.

PANAMA—Cordial wireless despatches were exchanged Monday between President Porras and President Taft. Panama is preparing to give the American executive a notable welcome. Among the functions already arranged are an invitation dance which will be tendered to Mr. Taft Christmas night by President Porras and his wife, and a dinner in his honor at which H. Pereira Dodge, the American minister, will be the host.

NEARLY 113,000 MEN MAY TAKE PART IN NEXT CITY ELECTION

Registration Closing Tonight Has Made Few Additions to National Election List, but Total Exceeds 1911

18,000 WOMEN VOTERS

With the time for registration for the Boston municipal election Jan. 14 expiring at 10 tonight, the election commissioners expect to have but a small increase in the total of the voting list over that for the national election.

Up to early today but 354 male voters had been added to the list since the national election. The number is much larger than at the city election in January, owing to the fall registration.

At the last city election 111,879 male voters were entitled to ballot. At the national election in November this total had increased to 112,764. Adding the 354 names which had been registered up to today the total for the coming city election is well over 113,000. It is estimated that between 1200 and 1500 more voters than last year will be entitled to go to the city polls. It was said at the office of the election commissioners today that 558 additional names of women voters had been added to the list of those entitled to vote for school committee. Together with those on the list last year and still entitled to vote the total woman's registration will approach to 13,000.

SUFFRAGISTS ON SIX-MILE TRAMP

LIVINGSTON, N. Y.—Garbed appropriately the five women who are carrying the suffrage message to Governor Sulzer left Red Hook for here shortly before noon. They expected to cover the six miles in four hours.

Soon after the women left Rhinebeck Monday, Edward Sheak, a cultivator of hothouse violets, gave each marcher a rose. Miss Jones, Mrs. Craft and Miss Dock, who have walked 111 miles from New York, were reinforced by three other suffragists.

MAYOR FITZGERALD'S BIGGER SCHOOL BOARD BILL IS FILED IN HOUSE

Representative-elect Vincent Brogna of Boston filed at the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives today Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to increase the school committee from five to nine members.

The measure provides for three-year terms and specifies that a candidate must have been a resident of Boston for three years.

Two other measures were presented on behalf of the mayor, one providing for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the single tax system and to report to the Legislature on the advisability of its adoption in Massachusetts; the other a resolve that the tax commissioner investigate the advisability of abolishing poll taxes and of reducing the minimum amount on which an income tax is now assessed.

The Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester filed a bill regulating the construction of tenement houses in cities in the future. It is similar to the bill considered by the Legislature last year. There is already on the statute books a tenement house law for towns.

The association's bill provides that any tenement house constructed after the passage of the bill shall occupy not over 65 per cent of a corner lot and 50 per cent of any other lot. Provision is made that no non-fireproof tenement house shall be nearer than six feet to an adjoining lot line nor nearer than 12 feet to another dwelling.

EMPLOYEES WILL HAVE DINNER

Employees of the Boston City Club are to be tendered a holiday dinner by the club next Sunday. Samuel J. Elder, the president, will preside.

NEW HAVEN AND GRAND TRUNK HEADS ENTER PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY

Messrs. Mellen and Chamberlin, Arraigned Before Judge Hough, Promptly Furnish Bail in Sums of \$10,000

FORMAL PROCEEDING

Personal Attorneys for Both Defendants Attend Them—Alfred W. Smithers, Third Man Accused, Not Present

NEW YORK—Formal pleas of not guilty to indictments charging them with criminal conspiracy in restraint of foreign and interstate commerce were entered in the criminal branch of the United States court before Judge Hough this afternoon by attorneys representing Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad, and E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk system. Both of the accused railroad heads were in court and were immediately released on bonds of \$10,000 each. Judge Hough seemed inclined to let

(Continued on page seventeen, column one)

WOMAN GIVES HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO GIRLS' SOCIETY

MRS. ARTHUR CHENEY of Boston today presented her residence and grounds in Manchester, Ct., valued at about \$50,000 to the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Mary's Episcopal church in Manchester. The house will retain its furnishings. Mrs. Cheney, a member of a family of silk manufacturers, has decided to make Boston her permanent home.

The Manchester branch of the society is one of a large number, scattered through this and other countries. Massachusetts and New York probably have the largest number in this country. The society in this state alone is said to have a membership of 5000. The Boston branch has headquarters in the Copley building.

The purpose of the society is mutual helpfulness. A member who moves to another place is given an introduction to the branch of the society there and thus finds herself at once among friends.

EVENTUAL SERVICE SEEN IN DOCKING OF GERMAN LINER PISA

COAL SUBJECT IS CANVASSED AGAIN WITH STATE OFFICERS

The coal committee of the United Improvement Association and Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift are to meet again, this afternoon, Jephaniah H. Whitney, chief of the state district police, to confer about coal prices.

At the conference in the attorney-general's office, late Monday, Chief Whitney was present for the first time during the present coal inquiry. He came at the written request of Governor Foss.

Relative to the proceedings at Monday's meeting little was forthcoming from those who attended.

A statement was given out by Attorney-General Swift at the conclusion of the conference, in which it was said that "the coal subject was covered generally and much matter in detail was discussed and plans further matured for prompt action."

The committee representing the association was: Joseph J. Leonard, president; Howard Whitmore, secretary, and Myron E. Pierce, counsel.

Lincoln Memorial Declared FITTING TO ITS PURPOSE AND PLACE

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DRYDOCK TO COST \$3,000,000 IS VOTED BY PORT DIRECTORS

Harbor Officials Order Chief Engineer Hodgdon to Prepare Plans for Accommodation of Biggest Craft

White Star Line Head Asks for Turning Basin 1500 feet in Diameter and Maintenance of Machine Shop

Three million dollars was voted to day by the directors of the port for the construction of a drydock off the Commonwealth lands at South Boston. All of the directors were present when the letter from P. A. S. Franklin, American executive of the White Star line, proposing that certain steamship companies would make annual payments of \$50,000 for 20 years was presented, and favorable action followed.

The directors voted also to request the chief engineer, Frank W. Hodgdon, to complete plans for a drydock of sufficient magnitude to accommodate vessels 1000 feet long and 120 feet wide and to prepare estimates of the cost of such a drydock.

The communication from Mr. Franklin included provisory requests that certain harbor channels and approaches to the dry dock be dredged to a depth of at least 35 feet at mean low water and to 40 feet if possible, that a large turning basin 1500 feet in diameter and a modern machine shop for quick repairs be maintained at the dry dock and that a light ship or large gas buoy be fixed over Finns ledge.

It is the intention of the directors to push this dry dock project to completion as soon as possible inasmuch as there is now no port on the Atlantic coast with dry dock facilities for any of the large transatlantic ships. The steamship companies have expressed their decisive opinion that such accommodations are a necessity.

In the announcement from the port directors today they referred to their report of last January to the Legislature in which they recommended the construction of a dry dock at an expenditure of \$3,000,000.

As that time they stated that a dry dock should be maintained by the state on the same basis as prevails in Europe where ship owners use the dock for a fixed charge per gross ton of the vessel and the operators furnish service only for the admission of a vessel and the pumping of the dock, the repairs and other work to be contracted for by the owners.

The directors further stated in their report that there were 30 vessels in the foreign trade calling at Boston regularly which could not be docked in any commercial dock.

STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Little Falls strike conditions are to be investigated by the state. Labor Commissioner Williams today, after going over the report made to him by the chief mediator, issued instructions to the board of mediation to make a careful inquiry and conduct such public hearings as would fully place the situation before the people.

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Turkey to Protest Break in Frontier by Balkan Peace Terms

MONTENEGRO'S PLACE NOTABLY PICTURESQUE IN BALKAN STRUGGLE

While More Striking Than Powerful She May, Through Sympathies, Have to Be Reckoned With

RELIES ON RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ONDON—The position occupied by Montenegro in the present struggle in the near East is more picturesque than powerful. The Montenegrin—the Afghan of Europe—as he has been styled, is a born soldier; he is indeed that first, and everything else afterwards, but he cannot fight far from home.

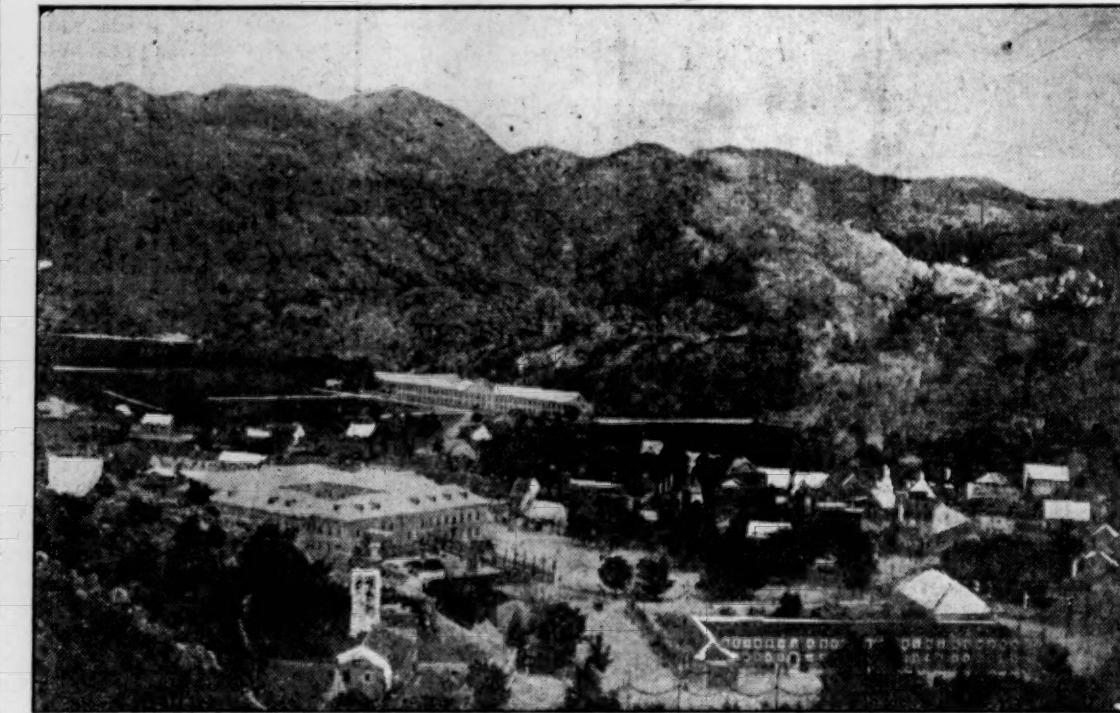
On the rugged sides and in the deep defiles of his own Black mountains he is invincible, as more than one of his neighbors have found to their cost; but bring him down into the plain, take him across the frontier, place him in the position where the line of communication and the question of transport become considerations of first magnitude, where all his wonderful knowledge of mountain warfare and guerrilla tactics are of no avail, and every mile that is added to the distance from the borders of his own country reduces his effectiveness as an opponent.

The Turks knew this well enough. Five centuries of almost unceasing conflict had left the Turk very little to learn about his traditional enemy in the little kingdom on his northwest frontier.

Turkey Heeded Little

When Montenegro declared war, therefore, several days before the other states comprising the Balkan league, Turkey attempted little in the way of serious opposition. Fortresses, so called, were captured in all directions, and prisoners to the number of 5000 were taken in the course of the first week, but the government at Constantinople paid little heed to these victories. Essad Pasha, with 12 guns and Maxims and all his men, simply marched into Skutari and shut the gates. At this point Europe, its attention diverted by the terrible struggle which then came into being in Thrace and Macedonia, lost sight of Montenegro in the

MOUNTAIN CAPITAL THAT HAS DEFIED TURKEY



(Reproduced by permission)
Cettinje, seat of government of Montenegro, whose people call the country their castle, nestles snugly in valley

general melee, but when it did look again it was to find Essad Pasha still inside Skutari, and practically the whole of the Montenegrin forces still outside.

The part which Montenegro has played in the struggle has practically been limited to one week's triumphal success, and, although the moral effect of this at the commencement of hostilities may have been of the utmost importance to the allies, yet Montenegro as a military power never was a real factor to be reckoned with.

Looks to Russia

Montenegro still looks to her big brother. She regards Russia with as much favor as she regards Austria-Hungary with something very much the reverse. She has never forgiven Austria-Hungary's hostility towards her at the Berlin congress, nor forgotten that she owes it to the Ballplatz that she was not able to obtain a better return for the blood and treasure she had expended.

King Nikita it is true, in the early days of the present year showed himself specially desirous of the friendship of Vienna, but in times of peace when there is no call to put alliances, ententes, and understandings into practise, governments have a way of making many diplomatic excursions abroad, which in time of war are canceled as the stream of policy reverts to its old bed.

Montenegro has suffered too much at the hands of Austria-Hungary and been balked of too much by her to forget lightly and perhaps it is in the fear that the congress of London may result in a settlement as unsatisfactory to herself as the congress of Berlin, that causes the present armistice to be received with disfavor at Cettinje. Montenegro wants to have something more to show. The great "Behold, this have I won!" of the allies is too small in the case of Montenegro. Her troops are still on the wrong side of the walls of Tarabosch and her great desire, Skutari.

Meanwhile Europe prepared for the great diplomatic struggle and the picture gallery in the foreign office in Whitehall is prepared for the making of history. In all directions the clouds of uncertainty, at any rate, are being dispelled.

Responsible ministers in the countries chiefly concerned are coming out into the open and making known the position which their governments intend to take up.

Attitudes in Conference

The Turks never seriously attempted to follow them. The land was lean and barren, and they learned from many a frontier incident the kind of fighter the Montenegrin was, and so less and less as years went by did they care to make the attempt. Montenegro therefore became the refuge for fugitive Serbs from all the adjoining lands, and whilst Turks, Venetians and Hungarians fought out their struggle of the centuries, Montenegro, "in the castle God built for us" (for thus the Montenegrin still speaks of his native land) remained untouched.

Every now and again an opportunity offered, these highland warriors would sweep down from their mountains on to the fertile plains along the shores of Lake Skutari, and carry off all in sight, fight their fill against their old enemy, and then return to their native fastnesses again.

So things went on until Russia, about 150 years ago, began to play a serious part in Balkan history. From the first

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Eddie Fay.
 CASTLE SQUARE—"The Gingerbread Man."
 COLONIAL—"Girl from Montmartre."
 HOLLIS—John Mason in "The Attack."
 KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
 PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
 PYTHAGORAS—George Arliss in "Desraeli."
 ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice."
 TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO—
 BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
 CORT—"The Feathers."
 GARRICK—"Misfire."
 ILLINOIS—"The Enchantress."
 OLYMPIA—"The Moonstone."
 OPERA HOUSE—Louis Mann.
 LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
 McVICKERS—"The Round-Up."
 POWERS—Mme. Simone.
 PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK
 ASTOR—Doughy Fairbanks.
 CASINO—Harr Landau.
 CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
 CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Packett House."
 COHAN—Broadway Jones.
 CLOTHES—Fayard and Play.
 CORT—"Veg o' My Heart."
 ELLIOTT—"Hindle Wakes."
 ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
 EXCELSIOR—"The Girl in "Peter Pan."
 FORTY-EIGHT STREET—Wm. Collier.
 FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
 GARDEN—"Hamlet."
 GENEVA—"The Story of the Slipper."
 HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
 HUDSON—Mrs. Fiske.
 LIBERTY—"Milestones."
 LYCEUM—"Little Burke."
 TAIWAN—Miss Thorne.
 MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
 PARK—Lina Abbarbanil.
 PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
 REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS
 Friday, Symphony Hall 2 p. m., tenth symphony rehearsal. Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists.
 Saturday, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert. Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists.
 Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mme. Freunfeld and Mr. Martin.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
 Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Pravita."
 Friday, 8 p. m., "Aida."
 Saturday, 2 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel."
 8 p. m., "Bohemian."
 Sunday, 3:15 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

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Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD NOW HAS A GOOD LEAD IN CHESS TOURNEY AT NEW YORK

Crimson Looks Like Sure Winner of Intercollegiate Title Now Held by Columbia University

THIRD ROUND TODAY

	STANDING TO DATE
Club	Won
Harvard	5½
Yale	4
Columbia	1½
Princeton	1
	Lost
	2½
	2½
	3

NEW YORK—The third round of play in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association is being contested in this city today and with Harvard holding a 1½-point lead over Yale, which is in second place, the Crimson is a decided favorite to capture the title now held by Columbia.

Owing to the fact that B. F. Van Vliet '13 of the Princeton varsity team is unable to compete, the Orange and Black is greatly handicapped, as each of his games will have to go to the opponents by default. Van Vliet was one of the best players entered and his loss is severely felt by his team.

It was decided at a meeting of the captains of the Princeton and Columbia teams that the game which should have been played by these two teams in the first round Sunday should be played on Friday.

The second round was played Monday with Harvard defeating Columbia by 2½ points to 1½ and Yale winning from Princeton by 3 points to 1. This made the standing of Harvard 5½ points won to 2½ lost; Yale 4 points each way; Columbia, won 1½ and lost 2½ and Princeton won 1 and lost 3.

Yale scored her first victory of the tournament Monday when she won from Princeton by 3 to 1, the Tigers' team lacking one player. The game at the top board, therefore, was scored against Princeton in favor of R. Beach of Yale. P. Robertson and G. C. Job also scored their games for the Blue, but A. S. Terry succumbed to the prowess of L. W. Jarman of Princeton.

In the Columbia-Harvard match the Blue and White suffered an early setback at the fourth board, where A. P. Sachs made his debut in a game against J. B. Morton. The latter pushed the attack vigorously and scored in 14 moves in consequence of a wrong interposition on the part of the New Yorker. To make matters worse, S. H. Childs dropped a point at the second table, disappointing many admirers who had confidently looked to him to place a point in Columbia's column. His reverse was due to overaggressiveness, leading to a faulty combination. H. A. Wise, first board for the New Yorkers, had an eventful game with B. Kinkelman of Harvard, a draw being finally recorded.

E. L. Gluck won for Columbia in a finely fought game against W. B. Harris, the Harvard captain, whom he forced to capitulate after a session of over seven hours, and thus despite the fact that he lost a piece in the opening, the sum-

mary:

HARVARD	COLUMBIA
Boards	
1-S. W. Kilman '15 1/2	H. A. Wise '14 1/2
2-S. S. Seeger '13 1/2	S. H. Childs '13 1/2
3-W. B. Harris	E. L. Gluck '13 1/2
4-A. S. G.......	A. J. Sacks '13 1/2
5-J. B. Morton '13 1/2	Total 1/2
Total 21/2	Total 1/2
YALE	PRINCETON
1-R. Beach '14 1/2	B. F. Van Vliet '13 1/2
2-P. Robertson	J. E. Patterson '14 1/2
3-E. C. Job '14 1/2	K. E. Stockton '14 1/2
4-A. S. Terry '15 1/2	L. W. Jarman '15 1/2
5-G. C. Job '14 1/2	E. S. Carter '16 1/2
Total 3	Total 1

MICHIGAN LOOKS FOR FAST 1-MILE VARSITY RELAY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan's chance of winning the mile relay at Pennsylvania this year seems brighter than in many seasons, though at present there does not seem to be the material on hand to make the going good in the event that for many years was regarded as the Wolverine event, namely, the four-mile relay. However, there are enough fleet short-distance men to make the going in the mile event fast, so fast in fact that the Maize and Blue seems likely to be the leading color when the tape is broken. At present there are six men in college who look good.

Captain Haff, Craig, Blake, Baier, Tuttle and Carver is the way the list reads at present and of course there is always the good chance that some other flyer will be developed this winter. Haff was one of the American runners who was placed on the Olympic team this summer and he has a mark of 48 1-5s. in the 440. Blake has done the 440 in 50 1-5s., while Baier went the route in 51. Tuttle did 50s. even in the East before he entered Michigan. For this reason it is not known just what he can do, as last season he did not train. Carver's best so far is 52s., but he is due to improve a lot this year.

BROWN SIGNS WITH BOSTON

Pitcher Charles E. Brown of the Boston Nationals has sent in his signed contract for 1913.

CANADIAN YACHTERS WILL TRY TO WIN BACK INTERNATIONAL CUP

Feel Confident That They Can Again Capture for Canada the Cup Won by Minnesota Last Year

PLAN NEW YACHTS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Several yachts have already been planned for by the members of the Lake of the Woods Yacht Club, and it is thought that by spring several more will be under way to take part in the plans of the club to win back to Canada the Lake of the Woods international challenge cup, recently won by the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn.

The races for the international cup next year will be held on White Bear lake, and inasmuch as the cup was won by a very narrow margin, the members of the Canadian club have every confidence that they will come back with the cup next year.

The majority of the yachts will be built at Keewayden, and a series of elimination races will be held to determine which yacht will be sent to St. Paul as the challenger. It has not yet been decided whether more than one boat will be sent to compete for the cup.

The attendance at the last meeting of the club was large, and reports show that the past season was the most successful in the history of the club. The annual membership fees were raised to \$12.50, to cover the expected increased expenditures for the coming year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore J. E. Macara; vice commodore, R. W. Patterson; honorary secretary, L. W. Coldwell; honorary treasurer, R. S. Salt; official measurer, W. K. Chandler.

The following members were elected for the executive committee: E. M. Robinson, G. F. Gauld, G. W. Baker, H. W. O. Triger, and on the sailing committee A. R. D. Patterson, W. Bainbridge, T. L. Peters.

MINNESOTA EXPECTS MORE THAN 25,000 AT HER FARMERS' WEEKS

MINNEAPOLIS—In the short-year course of farmland weeks just started at 28 agricultural high schools throughout the state by the extension division of the state college of agriculture, Minnesota educational experts expect the attendance to exceed that of last year, which was 25,000.

In 1911-1912 there were 20 short courses in agriculture, 11 short courses in home economics and 15 short courses combining agriculture and home economics. This year so many sessions are planned at some of the places that this record also will be broken.

NEBRASKA SAILORS WIN

NORFOLK—In the fastest gridiron battle ever played on the St. Helena reservation, the eleven of the battleship Nebraska defeated the team from the battleship Michigan Monday, 9 to 0. The contest was for the championship of the Atlantic fleet. Nebraska scored on a touchdown, the result of a fumble, from which a goal was not kicked, and on a field goal from the 35-yard line. Michigan repeatedly played near the Nebraska goal, but could not score. More than 4000 bluejackets lined the gridiron.

Successive were the courses last year that there have been more than 75 applications from agricultural high schools for farmers' weeks. A lack of equipment and instructors has rendered it impossible to grant more than 28 applications. The farmers' weeks will be divided into two circuits, so that two courses will be given at the same time. The first circuit is in charge of W. A. McKerrow, livestock specialist, and the second one probably is in charge of Charles Nelson, vice-president of the Minnesota Dairymen's Association. Each corps is provided with an advance man whose duties will be to arrange for the local farmers' weeks, explaining details and stirring up interest.

Directors for running the weeks were prepared by K. A. Kirkpatrick in charge, and an attempt is made to standardize all courses. Methods of organization and instruction are similar at all places. One feature is the work given to boys and girls. In the children's sections work in corn judging, livestock judging, rope splicing and rope tying, vegetable gardening, weed eradication, fruit culture, poultry and care of farm tools are taught. Attempts will be made to interest rural school children in the work.

More attention is paid than ever before to the farm women. Everywhere it is being urged that the farmers' week be made a holiday week for farmers and their wives.

LINE EXTENSION ASKED

HOLBROOK, Mass.—The officials of the Bristol & Norfolk Street Railway Company have received a petition asking that their line be extended from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's station to Postoffice square.

Famous Veteran Pitcher Who Has Just Signed His Contract for Next Year



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)

GEORGE MULLIN

Detroit American League Club

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS LONDON ATHLETES IN BIG DUAL TRACK MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Cambridge University Athletic Club achieved a fine performance on Dec. 7, by defeating a strong amateur athletic association team which included no fewer than nine Olympic representatives. This was the second annual fixture between these teams, and as a means of finding new talent at the university, the value of such contests cannot be overestimated.

Particularly good was the victory of Macintosh in the sprint over W. R. Applegarth and R. E. Atkinson's victory in the three miles over F. J. Bridge was a fine performance. R. S. Clarke did a good mile, and when he comes to meet A. N. S. Jackson, the Oxford Olympic winner, at Queen's, there should be a good race. Cambridge will evidently have a good team for the intervarsity match next term. The following is a list of the performances with times, etc.

100-yard dash—H. M. Macintosh (Cambridge), 10 3-5s.
Quarter-mile dash—D. G. Davis (Cambridge), 22 1-2s.
Half-mile run—E. J. Henly (A. A.), 2m. 22.5s.
One-mile run—R. S. Clarke (Cambridge), 4m. 28s.
Three-mile run—R. E. Atkinson (Cambridge), 21m. 21s.
120-yard hurdles—K. Powell (A. A.), 16.5s.
High jump—H. H. Baker (A. A. A.), 5ft. 10in.
Long jump—H. S. O. Ashington (Cambridge), 21ft. 1in.
Broad jump—A. E. Flaxman (A. A. A.), 13ft. 10in.
Putting weight—R. S. Woods (Cambridge), 36ft. 7 1/2in.
Result—Cambridge won by 6 events to 4.

RICHIE TO GET PROMISED GIFT

CHICAGO—Pitcher Lou Richie of the Chicago National league team will receive as a holiday gift a check for \$1000 from the club for winning more than 60 per cent of his games last season. President Murphy promised Richie \$500 if he would exceed that average in 1911, but Richie missed the mark by a few points. The offer was repeated at the beginning of last season, in addition to the \$500 that Louis failed to obtain in 1911. Richie is visiting his team-mate, James Lavender, at Montezuma, Ga.

LEAVITT DECLINES LEHIGH OFFER

S. BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Robert Leavitt of the Boston Athletic Association has just received a very flattering offer to act as track and field athletic coach for Lehigh University. But the hurdler who won at the Olympic meet at Athens in 1906 likes the fruit business very much and has elected to refuse the chance to become a professional. Leavitt will remain an amateur and will return to Costa Rica soon after the new year.

WITHINGTON SUSPENDED

Paul Withington, assistant graduate treasurer at Harvard, has been suspended by the wrestling committee of the N. E. A. A. U. so that he cannot take part in either wrestling or swimming meets. Withington, it is stated, transgresses the A. A. U. rule by accepting salary for his position as assistant graduate treasurer.

CORNELL OFFERS FOOTBALL DATE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell has offered Washington and Jefferson a date, Oct. 18, on the 1913 football schedule. This is the date usually reserved by the Ithacans for the Penn State College. Washington and Jefferson, however, is anxious to play Penn State on this same Saturday, and will sacrifice the Cornell game to do so.

WARSHIP TO LEAVE DOMINGO

WASHINGTON—The installation of Archbishop Nouel as temporary President of Santo Domingo has so much improved the situation that it is expected the battleship New Hampshire, which was sent to the island to guarantee good order at the capital, will sail for home Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCHES TO BE HELD IN JUNE

Letter Issued by William A. Hazard Gives Dates and Places Where Meets Will Be Held

NEW YORK—William A. Hazard, secretary of the Polo Association, in confirmation of the acceptance of the challenge from the Hurlingham Club for the series of games for the Westchester polo cup, emblematic of the championship of the world, gave out the contents Monday of the letter sent to Maj. F. Egerton Green, which followed the cable acceptance of two weeks ago, and which reads as follows:

WINNIPEG, Man.—Several yachts have already been planned for by the members of the Lake of the Woods Yacht Club, and it is thought that by spring several more will be under way to take part in the plans of the club to win back to Canada the Lake of the Woods international challenge cup, recently won by the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn.

The races for the international cup next year will be held on White Bear lake, and inasmuch as the cup was won by a very narrow margin, the members of the Canadian club have every confidence that they will come back with the cup next year.

At a meeting of the committee of the Polo Association, held on Friday, Dec. 13, I was directed to advise you that the challenge was accepted, the first game to be played at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, the second on Saturday, June 14, and should a third event be necessary the date to be arranged later.

The committee desires as far as possible to meet the wishes of the Hurlingham Club in regard to all matters connected with these events, and hopes that the dates named will have your entire approval.

Looking forward with great interest to the promised matches, yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. HAZARD, Secretary.

WERE FAVORITES

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS OXFORD IN ANNUAL FOOTBALL CONTEST

Light Blue Varsity Rugby Team Proves Superior to Dark Blue in Great Game at Queen's Club Grounds

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In my articles on the unconscious influence of an opponent, I referred to the proper method of scoring in match play. Some one who terms himself "An Old-Timer" contributed the following to Golf Illustrated: The Rules of Golf as approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews provide by Rule 21:

Terms Used in Reckoning Game.
21. The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms "the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

Of course, my friend's, careless avoidance of the rule led to difficulties. "One off two?" I ejaculated. "Oh, no!" said he. "it is 'The like.' I have only played four, and you have played the same."

It was at the eighth hole at Ashdown.

"We were both in the rough near the guiding flag with our second," I said, "and I played 'The odd!'" Then you played 'The like' and foozled it a few feet, then you played 'The odd' into the rough on the right and now you have played 'Two more' out of the rough, and I have therefore played 'One off two!'"

"Would it not be nice for us both to indicate the score at each stroke?" I inquired.

"Certainly," said he, "I agree." But never once did he do so during the morning round and it was not till half-way through the afternoon round that the advantage of it dawned upon him.

Mr. Stewart did not carry the hazard guarding the green, but the moment he had made his shot he looked up and said, "Two more," and after my uncle's putt he rejoined "One off two."

At this third shot Mr. Stewart carried the hazard, and ejaculated, "The odd!" When we went round the hazard Mr. Stewart's ball was further from the hole, and when he had made his putt he said, "Two more," and after my uncle's putt he rejoined "One off two."

A couple of years ago I was playing with an American friend, to whom I was talking in this language, when he urged me not to try these new-fangled terms upon him, but to stick to the old "three, four and five" method.

"Where ignorance is bliss,

"Tis folly to be wise."

The old method is that set forth in the present rules, and I urge all those who prefer to play according to the rules to try to persuade the moderns to tolerate no other method of scoring when playing an ordinary match. It would tend to mitigate the present disputes.

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PROMINENCE FOR NEW ENGLAND IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CENTENNIAL

Atlantic Coast Group of States Has Chosen Its Members of the Advisory Committee With Care

EUROPE INTERESTED

NEW ENGLAND is to play a conspicuous role in the coming celebration commemorating the 100 years of uninterrupted peace between Great Britain and the United States. With the English people making great preparations for the event, in the western hemisphere the proximity of Canada to New England commonwealths necessarily focuses attention on what is being done by the Atlantic coast states to give the occasion fitting recognition.

Any possible thought that the commemorating exercises may tend to show an increasing Anglo-American friendship at the expense of some other nation has been dispelled by the resolve of the various committees in charge abroad and in the U. S. States that the whole world shall be invited to participate. The main purpose of the event naturally will be closely adhered to; but at the same time aim will be to have every country participating feel that it has a leading part in the celebration.

In New Hampshire the committee is headed by Governor Robert P. Bass. The other members are Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, who is also president of the New Hampshire Peace Society, and the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, bishop coadjutor of New Hampshire. The Vermont committee is composed of Governor John A. Head, Frank Plumley, members of Congress and president of the Vermont Peace Society, and John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College.

Massachusetts is well represented. Gov. E. N. Foss heads the list and the members of the committee are: A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts; Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Samuel B. Clegg, president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; Charles Francis Adams and Samuel J. Eldred, the recently elected president of the Boston City Club.

The Rhode Island committee consists of Gov. A. J. Pothier, W. H. P. Faunce, and Must Have Cooperation

Having come back recently from Europe, where he went to arrange certain matters in connection with the Anglo-American peace centennial, Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society and director of the New England department of the American

Peace Society, has well-defined plans that he expects to execute as preliminaries to the celebration itself.

"The public must be educated up to the importance of this wonderful event," Dr. Tryon said. "It is not enough that the program is perfect by the respective committees here and abroad. We must have the cooperation of the masses. This is not difficult thing to obtain today, for the educational advances in the direction of international amity have been considerable.

"My recent trip to Great Britain showed me how vast is the interest abroad in the great event before us. It is true that there has been some misgivings that we and England might give some affront to other nations in celebrating the 100 years of peace, but such critics are sure to turn around when it becomes better known that all the world is bidden to the feast."

Advisory Committee

Dr. Tryon spoke of the make-up of the New England advisory committee of the centennial, which has been chosen with especial care to make it representative. The Maine contingent consists of Governor Frederick W. Plaisted, William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College; James P. Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society, and George L. Crossman, president of the Maine Peace Society.

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The Rhode Island committee consists of Gov. A. J. Pothier, W. H. P. Faunce,

president of Brown University, and Oscar Lapham. In Connecticut the committee is composed of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale University law school; the Rev. Samuel Hart, dean of Berkeley divinity school, and Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society.

Lecture Series Planned

Speaking in a general way about the plans under way in Boston, Dr. Tryon said that perhaps the most important move to be made by him in the next few months would be the introduction of a series of illustrated lectures bearing directly upon the reason for the celebration. He said also that a recent meeting in London was decidedly important and that should a committee from England come to this country to talk over the celebration features with the American committee, Massachusetts would see to it that a fitting welcome was extended.

"As for the celebration," Dr. Tryon said, "anticipating the great interest that will be taken in the coming event the Massachusetts Peace Society sent me abroad last summer to secure material for this illustrated lecture. This lecture will be given by the society as a part of its educational propaganda, before universities, schools, clubs, and patriotic societies in New England. It is also likely that it will be given in the American central West, in connection with the coming national peace congress, and in western Canada. The lecture will contain slides showing characteristic scenes in Great Britain and Ireland which are visited as common shrines of the people of the republic and the empire. Among these places will be shown Stratford-on-Avon, where there are American memorials, and Westminster abbey, in which it is proposed to place a memorial to Washington. Dramatic episodes, fraught with situations that have brought Great Britain and the United States to the verge of war, but which ended peacefully under the influence of the wise statesmanship of both countries, will be illustrated.

Assistance Forthcoming

"Among these will be the northeastern boundary dispute, the Trent affair and the Alabama case, the leading characters in which will appear on the screen. In the preparation of this lecture I have had the assistance of several persons who in their family history have been connected with the incidents described. There has been received a picture of Admiral Wilkes from his daughter, Miss Wilkes, who lives in Washington; we have been given the use of a portrait of John Hay as secretary of state, by Mrs. Hay; of the room of the Geneva tribunal, by Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, whose husband was the agent of the United States in the arbitration, and a picture of the American members of the delegation of the court council and secretarial staff at Geneva, from the Rev. Prescott Everts of Cambridge, whose father, William M. Evarts, was one of the counsel for the United States. While abroad I had an important interview with Frank Warren Backett, author of 'Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal.'

Dr. Tryon said further that while in England he visited Sulgrave manor and had photographs made of it. The announcement recently made that it is proposed by the British committee on the centenary of peace to buy Sulgrave manor and restore it as a common shrine, or place of call, for British and American visitors, imparts a new interest to this historic place.

Prospective Meetings

Dr. Tryon added that the next meeting of the eighteenth conference of interparliamentary union will be held at The Hague in September of next year, probably in connection with the dedicatory ceremonies of the Carnegie Palace of Peace.

The twentieth universal peace congress also will be held at The Hague, and will be made the occasion of great interest among peace workers because of the completion of the new court house.

A helpful idea that should be hailed with delight by people who have accumulations of souvenir postcards which they hesitate to throw away is given in the Vermont report concerning what has been done by the Mark Skinner library of Manchester. "The library opened an exhibit of postal cards," says the account, "and gifts came in rapidly. The cards were grouped geographically and placed on Bristol board. Later the exhibit was distributed among the district schools, to which the librarian made a personal visit on behalf of the library."

Much is being said these days about the public library. Lest in the widespread enthusiasm on the subject another phase of the library question be overlooked, the Publishers Weekly has this to offer as food for thought: "Is it too much to say that the private library has fallen out of custom? Once the mark of the gentleman's home, the distinguishing insignia of the man of culture and education, a bookcase-lined room, if we see one now, causes us to deduce 'minister' or 'teacher.' But it is a mistake to suppose that any public library can satisfy the real book craving, can supplant the private library, humble though it may be. A home without books, however luxuriously furnished, how barren a place it is—nay, it isn't a home at all. Books to be known must be susceptible of being marked, of being found on the shelf, in the dark, of being dog-eared, if you will, by much reading. Can any public library offer one this?"

The library at Woods Hole, Mass., is being recognized by the state library commission preparatory to being moved into the new building on Jan. 1. The building has been built by subscription and is an attractive stone structure of which the natives are proud. The public library at Northbridge, Mass., the gift of Edward and Arthur Whiting, was opened to visitors Nov. 28. Its construction was begun in the summer of 1911, and now is practically completed.

It is significant of the growing importance of the public library movement that the executive office of the A. L. A. is asking libraries, large and small, to send in copies of the programs used at dedication or opening exercises during the past 10 years.

What folly it is to talk of a community being too poor to have a public library! It is too poor not to have a library, too poor to afford its present wasteful, extravagant, inefficient method of supplying its book needs. What folly to talk of the necessity of waiting for a library until there is money enough for other desirable public institutions!

amounted to ab-

out \$1,000,000 to carry out the McMillan park commission's plans for a circle of public parks, driveways and bridges around Washington, the special committee of the Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the project. The first step in the campaign will be to enlist the support of the 4,700 boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country.

ONE REGIMENT PENSIONLESS

TOPEKA, Kan.—That no member of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, one of the state's most active regiments in the civil war, is drawing a pension developed upon receipt of a letter by state officials from H. L. Lapham of Lorton, Va., a member of the regiment. Mr. Lapham wrote that when he applied for a pension recently he was notified by the pension officials that no other member of the regiment had ever drawn a pension.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES

A series of advances in the price of crude petroleum which have caused rejoicing in the hearts of producers will not be so joyfully considered by consumers of the article and its product and by-products. Persons are always glad to receive boom prices, but to have to pay them is another matter. The crude petroleum produced in this region has increased 70 cents a barrel in the last year and the present price for a barrel of the article is \$2. The advance is in obedience to the laws of supply and demand. There is a greater demand and the supply is not coming from the ground as abundantly as formerly, and neither is the prospect good for any great or permanent increase of the production of high grade oil. Long ago petroleum ceased to be a speculative product. It is not bought and sold on exchanges as formerly. The price is established from time to time or from day to day by actual trade conditions. The advance has been progressive and natural and the oil producer is fairly entitled to the larger measure of prosperity. . . . It is prosperity, too, which will be widely distributed, for the producers of crude petroleum are many. Also, they are in the main "free spenders" whose purchasing power is now largely increased.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

The decision of the Illinois supreme court in the case involving alleged dodging of taxes on \$168,000,000 worth of stocks of foreign corporations held in this state should not be misunderstood or overestimated. The point is simple enough; when reviewers are informed that such or such a man has failed to schedule property, their duty is to investigate and, if the property be there, assess it. The decision may or may not yield cash to the state, but it should prove valuable as another potent argument for comprehensive and thoroughgoing revenue reform. Stocks, bonds and mortgages, if taxed under a general property act, largely escape the assessors and reviewrs. They always will so escape. Injustice and discrimination are inevitable under the system. A few may be caught; the majority will find means of evasion. The true victory for true tax reformers will be a fair and rational system of taxation. As a step in that direction we must get rid of our impossible general property tax and obtain power to classify property and levy taxes that can be fairly and uniformly collected.

TORONTO GLOBE

The inauguration

yesterday of the first of Toronto's publicly-operated car lines was a notable event in civic history. After a trial of private operation extending over 50 years the people of Toronto have come to the conclusion that the public operation of civic services is the only satisfactory method. Before the Toronto railway franchise expires in 1921 the civic system will be thoroughly established in the outer circle, and the change from private to public control within the limits of the city of 1891 will be made without friction and almost as a matter of routine. If the owners of the Toronto railway ever entertained the idea of fighting for an extension of their franchise they have abandoned it long ere this. Public opinion ripens slowly in Toronto. Civic operation of street cars had few friends in Toronto in 1891. Today there are probably not 20 per cent of the electors who could be brought to the polls against that principle. There is but one danger to be guarded against. Mayor Hocken and Commissioner Harris, who will have much to do during the next year or two with the inauguration of the various civic car lines, must be on the watch against extravagance in operation. It is hardly to be expected that the lines will pay at first. Perhaps there may be deficits until the franchise in the center of the city expires. But every dollar spent on operation should secure a dollar's worth of labor or material. Only by providing a good service at the minimum of cost will the civic lines justify their existence.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. W. A. Phillips

will make four visits per month during

January, February and March from

Frankford arsenal to works of Dupont

Powder Company, Carney Point, N. J., on

inspection of material.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Sonoma is at the navy yard, New

York.

The Justin, the Michigan and the

South Carolina are at Norfolk.

The Minnesota and the Kansas are at

Philadelphia.

The South Dakota is at Tiburon.

The Warrington has left Norfolk for a

unassigned list. He will report to com-

manding officer artillery district of San

Diego.

First Lieut. C. W. Cullen, medical re-

serves to Walter Reed general hospital,

D. C.

First Lieut. C. R. Baker, medical re-

serve corps at Ft. Constitution, N. H.,

and report to commanding officer of that

post for temporary duty.

Special orders Dec. 14, relating to

Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., amended

so as to transfer him to one hundred

and twentieth company.

The twenty-fifth infantry and tenth,

twenty-eight and seventy-fifth com-

panies, coast artillery, will proceed to

San Francisco, embark for Honolulu

Jan. 6.

Second Lieut. H. H. Arnold, twenty-

ninth infantry, from College Park, Md.,

to Marblehead, Mass., for temporary

duty, and upon completion proceed to

Dayton, O., for similar aeronautical duty

and then return to College Park.

First Lieut. H. H. Malvern, Jr., C. A. C., to West Point, N. Y.

Following board of officers appointed

to meet at posts designated for examina-

tion of officers for promotions:

Ft. McKinley, Me., Maj. W. H. Wilson,

commander of the naval station at Olongapo, P. I., Capt. Benjamin Tap-

pan, supervisor of naval auxiliaries, has

been selected.

Rear Admiral Moore will relieve Rear

Admiral W. C. Cowles, commanding the

naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, about

Feb. 1.

Rear Admiral Cowles relieves Rear Adm-

ral W. H. H. Southerland as com-

mander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet on

March 7.

Rear Admiral Southerland comes to

Washington as a member of the general

board.

Navy Notes

The United States steamship Newark

was ordered placed in first reserve

at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon

as practicable.

To succeed Rear Admiral Charles B. T.

Moore in command of the naval station

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MUNICIPAL COURT DECREE DUE ON EAST BOSTON TUNNEL TOLL

Decision as to whether the one-cent toll can be collected from patrons of the East Boston tunnel is expected to be handed down today by Judge Bolster of the municipal court before whom the question has been laid. The chief justice declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan, who recently refused to pay the toll.

The Boston Elevated railway, in a statement just issued, holds that the city is compelled to collect the toll.

According to the statement such laws do exist and it calls attention to the act which authorized the construction of the East Boston tunnel (chapter 500 of the acts of 1897, section 179, and which provide:

"Said city shall collect from each person passing through said tunnel in either direction a toll of one cent."

The last sentence of the section reads:

"Said corporation (the Boston Elevated Railway Company) shall be the agent of said city to collect such tolls under such arrangements as shall be agreed upon by said city and said corporation, or in case of disagreement, as shall be determined by the board of railroad commissioners."

The Elevated statement asserts that the city has made a contract according to the terms of this act; further that the supreme court declared the state could not reduce or abolish the toll, on its pledged faith, and concludes:

"It would seem, therefore, that the city of Boston not only has the right, but is obliged to collect the toll in question."

SEVEN CONGRESS INQUIRIES TO BEGIN AFTER HOLIDAYS

WASHINGTON—An era of investigation possibly unprecedented in the history of the House will be ushered in when Congress reassembles in January. Members of the House will divide their attention among seven distinct investigations, scheduled to begin immediately after the holidays.

They are the inquiry into the so-called money trust; hearings before the ways and means committee preliminary to tariff revision by the next Congress; investigation into the New Haven-Grand Trunk railroad situation in New England; the judiciary committee's hearings on general trust legislation; the inquiry into the ramifications of the so-called foreign and domestic shipping trust by the merchant marine committee; the glass subcommittee's investigation incident to the framing of a currency bill; and the inquiry into the affairs of the office of superintendent of insurance in the District of Columbia, with testimony to be taken not only in Washington but also probably New York. The insurance inquiry will begin Dec. 26, with the District of Columbia commissioners on the witness stand.

CHANDLER & CO. ARRANGE FOR SALE

Tailored suits, women's dresses and other furnishings will be placed on display at low prices in the department store of Chandler & Co. on Tremont street next Thursday when the January clearance sale begins. Among the goods to be displayed will be dresses, coats and waists, gowns of charmeuse in plain and brocaded effects, satins and chiffons. The tailored suits are in broadcloths, velvet and fancy rough weaves, mixtures and novelty materials. There also will be opera wraps of silk, satins and broadcloth; street coats and top coats. In waists there will be beautiful models in chiffon and other varieties. Furs, hats and other goods will be shown. Good values will be found in dress trimmings, lace, veils, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, umbrellas, hose, sweaters and small wares.

SCHOONER TILTON CREW IS RESCUED

LUNENBERG, N. S.—Capt. Perry Sprague and crew of six men of the schooner Henry R. Tilton, abandoned at sea and now in tow of the trawler Swell to the port of Boston, are safe in port. They were taken off the Tilton, after having been lashed to the masts some hours, by the schooner W. M. Swicker, which landed them here.

FIFTH ARREST IN BOOK CASE

When Inspector Waite receives the necessary extradition papers today he will go to New York to secure Glen S. Farmer of 440 Riverside Drive, New York city, who is under arrest in that city on an indictment in the de luxe book case found by the Suffolk grand jury. The Boston indictment charged 16 counts of larceny aggregating \$87,075 from Miss Mary L. Rogers of 906 Beacon street, between March 7 and Nov. 29, 1912. Farmer is the fifth man to be arrested on secret indictment by the Suffolk grand jury.

CHINESE STUDENTS GATHER

WEBSTER, Mass.—Chinese students from Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and other colleges have arrived in Webster to spend the holiday at the Slater home-stead, as guests of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater. Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, a sister of Myron E. Wood, will be in charge of the affair.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"THE ATTACK"

Portrayal of Henry Bernstein's new drama, "The Attack," at the Hollis Street theater for the first time in Boston last night, received merited appreciation from the audience which included many friends of John Mason, who took the part of Alexandre Merital, a noted French party leader. Mr. Mason is now a star under Charles Frohman's management.

All of the characters were finely executed and were excellently balanced throughout the three acts. An American theatergoer must, however, give due consideration to the underlying French temperament that is emphasized in various stages of the play, to obtain full enjoyment of the story.

Mr. Mason has splendid scope for his ripe art. He appears the dignified, convincing man of affairs and carries off the sentimental scenes with a discreet touch.

It was a pleasure to watch the play of this actor's mature skill and listen to the meaningful inflections of his fine-grained resonant voice. It is Mr. Mason's authority that lends weight to scene after scene. All the time the actor is bent on interpreting his author, which is the finest thing an author can do, though it brings him little superficial applause.

This was made up for, however, at the close of the stirring second act, when after repeated curtain calls Mr. Mason briefly acknowledged his reception.

Martha Hedman as Renee de Rould, a young woman in Merital's summer home near Dinard, France, who wins the affection of Merital and through her purity of character leads him to confess to her that he is guilty of the accusations against him, admirably displays the unostentatious and implicit trust of a woman whose childlike confidence in his intrinsic goodness cannot be shaken by any past act of his youth. Her natural, simple presence and the sisterly relations with Merital's daughter, Georgette, whose sweet and charming face and manner are well shown by Eva Dennison, are finished.

The sons of Merital, Daniel and Julian, depicted by Frank Hollins and Clinton Preston, enhance the merits of the play and are excellently given. Wilfred Draycott as Garancier, the unquestioning friend and sincere lieutenant of Merital, ably fills his part.

One of the principal elements in the drama as portrayed by Sidney Herbert as Antonin Frepeau, the newspaper publisher, open friend and secret plotter against Merital, is magnificently carried out, delineating the various impulses of craftiness, forced openheartedness and true anxiety with a smoothness that is as natural as may be found in reality. His French characteristic touches, especially in the last act, where he is most zealous in reminding his hearers that they do not forget to speak to Merital of the sending of a certain little package, are most pleasing.

The sudden change of Merital in the first act from his seeming first intention to counsel Renee as a father to a daughter when she avows her love for him to his quick surrender to her love and promise to fulfill all her desires, is one of the sudden evolutions characteristic of Bernstein.

It would seem that more of an introduction were necessary to such a change of thought made with apparently no deep consideration by a man that is supposed to be a strong leader and at a crisis in his political career. The dialogue at the close of the play is almost unnecessarily long and detailed even under the skillful and varied reading of Mr. Mason. Here, too, Mr. Mason handled with skill the kaleidoscopic revelations of inner feelings brought up by the retelling of Merital's theft. These phases must certainly be accepted only as in emphasis of French mannerisms that full pleasure may be had in the play.

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By showing the difference between a sense of duty and of justice to all concerned, "Cousin Kate" happily arranges a suitable marriage for Miss Amy Spencer and secures a devoted lover for herself in Hubert Henry Davies' three-act comedy "Cousin Kate," at the Cambridge Theatre, Cambridge, this week. The production was marked by the debut of Miss Mary Grey in that company, in the title role. Mary Grey is the stage name of Miss Marion Gragg, long prominent in Harvard and Radcliffe theatricals.

As the tendency of the actors seemed to make the production more of a drama than comedy, Miss Grey had excellent support in showing her strength. She gives promise of becoming a successful emotional actress, and showed in last evening's performance more consistency in the heavier parts. In act two she literally lived the character of Cousin Kate, showing the spinster being in love for the first time. Miss Grey is earnest in her work.

"Everything will be all right when Cousin Kate comes," was the favorite quotation of Widow Spencer, and sure enough, instead of bringing together an estranged couple, Kate makes a better match for her cousin. On her way to visit her cousin, Cousin Kate meets an artist, Heath Desmond, who is the rejected lover of Amy Spencer. That couple are mismatched, and in five short hours conventions are overcome, a friendship established, and a complete new courtship consummated, and all because of Cousin Kate. The audience appreciated John Warner's boyish and bashful Heath Desmond, which contradicted the boldness of the role.

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More naturalness would increase the value of the production, as in the introduction of Cousin Kate to the minister in act I; of returning the engagement ring by Amy to Desmond in the last act, after the affair is broken off; and more sparkle in the scene where Cousin Kate arrives for the first time for a year at the home of her cousins. The minor roles were interestingly played. Next week: "The Respectability of Edemere."

Cast of "Cousin Kate": Mrs. Spencer.....Miss Adelaide Nye Bobby Spencer.....Thomas Smith Amy Spencer.....Miss Blanche Foster Jane.....Miss Louise Langton The Rev. James Bartlett.....Arthur Fox Cousin Kate.....Miss Mary Grey Heath Desmond.....John Warner

THE GINGERBREAD MAN

Turning to extravaganza, according to the annual custom at the Castle Square theater, the John Craig players dispensed Monday in "The Gingerbread Man," which is musical and nursery tale fun out of Mother Goose for grownups and youngsters. There was no doubt that all enjoyed the entertainment for they applauded the musical numbers, took pleasure in the scenic and costume novelties and laughed loudly and often at the capital fooling.

A fairy extravaganza, of course, is a subject for great wonder and fun among the little folks, and it was good to see their eager pleasure in the pretty Jack Horner that Miss Young made in her jaunty suit of gold and crimson in the first act and rose pink and white in the second, and to hear their approving handclapping for her sweet singing of "Mazie," "Moon, Moon" and "Queen of My Dreams." She sang, too, with Miss Brown in a pretty duet.

Then there was Donald Meek as a singular creature who had somehow been turned into gingerbread, although he was the rightful king of a curious land made of candies and baker's goodies. So the gingerbread man had to stand in a shop window until the baritone queen of the fairies came along and wished him to life again. And such a time as he had learning to walk once more.

Then there was Wilson Melrose who strode about as Machevalius Fudge, and shouted "Ha, ha!" and tried to make trouble but without much result, for he wore a monocle in one eye. Mr. Craig on the other hand, wore a pair of spectacles on the end of his nose, for all the world like Mr. Snodgrass, the ball player who recently was so much talked of, and ut-

tered ponderous nothings most divertingly.

Miss Florence Shirley wore pretty white and pink things and danced and sang as though she enjoyed it. And Caryn Christy looked like a lad out of a fairy tale book in his little white suit. Besides all these there is a chorus that sings and dances in many different costumes as bakers' girls and boys, candy makers, reindeers, fairies, maids, gingerbread boys, and marches well in the last act. Then there is a singular dragon, the only one in captivity, which answers to the name of Fido and follows Fudge about.

All of this and more the audience found good fun, as well as comic travesties of "Madam X" and "Othello." Miss Colcord appears as a Celtic person who wishes 14 lessons in the trial scene of the French play by George Henry Trader, who is Prof. Heinie Tobias, with the assistance of Miss Henrietta McDannell as Raymond (nee Peter) and Sylvia Bladen as a temperamental English star much given to emoting. This and the Othello travesty by Messrs. Meek and Roberts was capital fooling in a style once common in "roaring afterpieces," done by leading actors of Booth's day. A lot of thought went into the dishing up of this nonsense.

Mr. Sloane's music is pretty and the special scenery is quaint. Mr. Craig and his company appeared to be having as good time as the audience. Even the moon wouldn't have yesterday, but promised to do better today. The extravaganza will run three weeks or more.

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OTHER BOSTON ENTERTAINMENTS

Children have been thought of in preparing the entertainment at B. F. Keith's this week, for every afternoon after the regular performance there is a Christmas tree for them, besides such sets as Gillette's animal circus to provide them with fun during the regular bill. Mlle Amato presents a Parisian pantomime that has some commendable features, and Kate Watson, "from Saugus," tells stories and sings songs to the great pleasure of her hearers. George Rolland amuses in a sketch called "Fixing the Furnace," Flynn and McLaughlin dance, and Ladegan walks the tight rope.

This is the final week of Miss Rose Stahl in her entertaining performance of "Maggie Pepper" at the Park. Next week, "The Woman," with the original Belasco cast.

A Christmas extravaganza will be presented this evening and the rest of the week at the Bijou theater.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WOMEN DEFEND LETTER-BOX RAID

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst Speak in Justification of Revolutionary Acts of British Militant Suffragists

MRS. PANKHURST, speaking at Lincoln's Inn House, the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, writes a London contributor to the Monitor, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's manner of speaking of "militancy to the Welsh Liberal women, who formed a deputation to confer with him recently. She considers that the possible amendments to the reform bill, which he hints at, are only to keep Liberal women quiet, and his deliberate attempt to fix responsibility on the militant suffragists for the failure of those amendments; a failure he does not hesitate to predict, is merely to try to shift the guilt from the shoulders of the government to those of the suffragists. If Mr. Lloyd George hopes to have any effect upon the militants by such means, she infers that he is doomed to failure. Every day in the House, the numbers of Liberals who take woman's suffrage seriously, are on the increase, and the reason for this increase is because acts of militancy have helped them to realize that women are in earnest. Why? Because some damage has been done. Men looked on apathetically while women unarmed put themselves in the way of the police and were sent to prison. They did not mind much if windows were broken, but now that their letters are being destroyed, they are more wakeful, they will have something to say to a government who receive salaries on purpose to govern their country peacefully and yet it is not peaceful. Their business is being interfered with through the letter-box raid, and they will demand that the government find some way of putting a stop to this state of things. No more truces are possible; there is only one way, and that is to go on being militant.

In the Suffragette, an organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Christabel Pankhurst sets forth her views, on the letter-box raid, in unmistakable language:

"War, whether it is fought between nations or whether it is a revolution, is a stern thing. No one intimates however militant they may be, that letter-burning is a trifling matter. It is a serious remedy for a far more serious trouble. It is a grave revolutionary act. But the women who have committed and are committing this act from day to day, believe that there is a clear case for revolution and none of their critics have made any serious attempt to contradict them."

The Balkan allies have been fighting for liberty, and the general opinion seems to be that the price that has been paid for that liberty is too high. Militant suffragists are fighting for liberty, too, but their warfare, letter-burning and all, is infinitely less terrible. Taking the very worst that can be said against letter-burning we see that it is child's play compared to what is being done in another part of the world for the sake of the same ideals."

She goes on to say that they are reminded that it is not men alone that will suffer by the raid but some poor woman may lose a postal order, a gift of money or a day's wage. Supposing such a thing does happen here and there, she may be thankful if at such a price



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Letter damaged by British militant suffragists in their attack on contents of mail boxes

takes a step nearer to enfranchisement. It is done in the struggle to prevent the robbery of women who, in hundreds of thousands are being paid half or a third of what they would earn if they belonged to an enfranchised class. Women have suffered loss before now in industrial and political struggles, for example in the coal strike and the railway strike, which brought starvation and temporary ruin to vast numbers of women. If they are to suffer hardships, let it be in the cause of their own freedom and the freedom of the race.

"That commercial intercourse may be interrupted by letter burning is another point of criticism. Commercial intercourse was interrupted when the miners and railway men went on strike. If workingmen are entitled to interrupt commercial intercourse at enormous cost to the business world, how can people be surprised when women claim a similar freedom of action?"

She compares letter burning and other forms of militancy to the Balkan war and shows that militancy has the same justification as has that war. Militants are not more inconsiderate than other belligerents. Letters are lost in one and lives in the other. What is the object of the letter burners? she asks. It is to abolish white slavery, to stop the sweating of working women and many other injustices too many to enumerate. Whoever has lost a letter in this mighty protest, let him acknowledge that his letter has been burnt on the altar of freedom; and she urges every wise man to insure himself against all such loss by compelling the government to give votes to women.

BACON ON EGGS

A very attractive way to serve scrambled eggs is to put the eggs into a deep dish and cover with bacon, which has been cut very thin and cooked rather crisp.—Montreal Star.



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED CHICKEN
TAKE one or two fowls, cut up, wash well, trim off all fat and put in just enough water to cover them. When tender remove from gravy and let cool. Take the gravy, thicken with one tablespoon of flour, one cup of thick cream and half a cup of butter. Boil 10 minutes and add one bottle of French mushrooms. Take the chicken and cut the meat all off the bones, cut up in rather small pieces, place in the pan, then pour the hot gravy over it and serve in tins shallows or without.

BROWNED PARSNIPS A LA CREME
Boil parsnips like any other vegetable. When cooked, drain them, mash, add salt and pepper to taste, then brown in the skillet two tablespoons of flour; when browned, add a half teaspoon of butter, then slowly add one cup milk so it will not thicken all at once, but form a nice, smooth cream; then mix with the parsnips.

ANISE CAKES

Beat four eggs very lightly, stir into them 1½ cups sugar, and with an egg beater whip long and hard. When very light stir in one pint flour sifted twice, with a generous teaspoon of baking powder. Last of all add five drops of aniseed oil, putting in a drop at a time and beat hard for a minute after each drop is added. Set aside untouched for eight hours and drop on floured tins; bake in a quick oven.

MERINGUE THAT WILL NOT FALL
The secret of making a perfect meringue for lemon pies, etc., is in the sugar. Use granulated instead of powdered sugar, and the frosting will neither fall nor become tough. For a large pie take the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs and two tablespoons granulated sugar. After adding the sugar beat the mixture hard for a few minutes, spread it over the top of the pie, set it in the oven and leave it for about 15 minutes. The oven must be just warm enough to brown the meringue gradually.—San Francisco Call.

CHICKEN AND OYSTERS
Melt 4½ tablespoons butter, add four tablespoons flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1½ cups milk. Bring to the boiling point and season with one half teaspoon salt and one eighth teaspoon pepper. Add two cups cold boiled fowl (preferably white meat) cut in one-third inch cubes and one pint oysters, cleaned and drained. Cook until oysters are plump. Pour over squares of buttered toast (from which crusts have been removed) and sprinkle with one-third cup finely cut celery. Garnish with toast points and celery tips.—*Mother's Magazine*.



be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7507) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can

GOWN TRIMMING

In making a light blue silk voile evening dress I was unable to find an inexpensive trimming that would not look "cheap," writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. I took all the scraps left from the messaling foundation and cut them into bias strips one inch wide, pieced them together (many of the pieces were only three or four inches long), separated and pressed all the seams and made milliner's folds. I then cut the entire length into three equal pieces, which I braided together. This I used as heading for tiny plaitings of the voile. The same trimming rolled into little coils one-half inch in diameter made the dearest little "roses" imaginable, with which I gave the finishing touch to the waist. The result was one of the prettiest and richest trimmings I have ever seen and cost nothing but the labor.

ORNAMENTS REVEAL THE TASTE

Hints on decoration of the home

THERE is nothing in the home which so quickly reveals the tastes of the occupants as do the pictures and ornaments. In starting to furnish a home in this particular let simplicity be the guiding principle.

With such a wide choice and with prices of many excellent reproductions so reasonable there is ample opportunity to make happy selections. One, of course, should keep in mind the suitability of the picture or ornament to the room in which it is to be placed.

Fashions change in these things. Take your wall spaces into account. Do not crowd them. It is no hardship to have small pictures.

Study the best place to hang a picture. The effect of a good picture may be spoiled if it is not placed to advantage.

The artistic landscape always is restful. Copies of good paintings are available, and so are copies of other works of the masters. One of these is a constant inspiration and delight. It is only the undiscriminating who affect chromo-like affairs and the cheap oils.

For the dining room one can combine utility with attractiveness. A few good pieces of brass or copper, or both, would give warmth, bright tone to the room, as these catch and reflect the light.

A good picture that breathes action satisfies many, says the Newark News. For the library or living room one of the framed strips showing authors or composers is appropriate. A quaint scene from some foreign country, done in soft tints, or, if one can afford it, in water color, is delightful. There are desirable photographs, some in color, of scenes at home or abroad. An etching often gives a charming note to a room. But, in all, have the pictures few rather than many, and see that they harmonize.

Pay special care to the framing. A soft, dull oak is good, and so is a dull gilt for some pictures. Do not have the frames and the wall background jar.

In the dining room, if one has a plate shelf, pictures may practically be dispensed with. If there seems to be a need in some particular space, a still life, preferably fruit or flowers, may be used.

The bedroom is the place for personal photographs. It is not well to have many of these displayed even there.

The ornaments, statuettes, vases, etc., should also be very few in number; it is best invariably to concentrate on quality and beauty. One good vase is far to be preferred to two or three cheaper ones.

A small statuette, a reproduction of the work of some well-known sculptor, and a bas-relief, preferably in bronze, would provide enough ornamentation of the kind for the library or living room. If one cannot afford the bronze, the plaster casts will be found equally as artistic, though if one would have them last a goodly amount of care will be necessary.

For the dining room one can combine utility with attractiveness. A few good pieces of brass or copper, or both, would give warmth, bright tone to the room, as these catch and reflect the light.

A round or oblong tray in either metal will answer admirably if one is entertaining. A pair of quaint brass candlesticks would also be suitable. One or two plates may be added if desired and an odd piece or so of china, which may be picked up perhaps in some antique shop.

A brass fern dish, filled with natural ferns gives a very pretty touch to the dining room table.

Concerning the silver and glassware

for the buffet, one will naturally buy what one can afford. A bowl for fruit,

a tray for ice cream, a pitcher for water

and a small dish for bonbons or almonds will probably be required.

COATS FIT FOR HARD MOTORING

What is recommended by best English houses

FOR the winter motor coat suitable for rough wear—not the limousine coat beloved of the French, which may be a very luxurious and costly garment—hounds are divided. Twixt certain durable fur pelts and certain warm lightweight cloths. The furs of soft pine become matted and grimy so quickly that, lovely and becoming as they are for casual wear, they are utterly inappropriate for hard winter motorizing.

The best English houses, says a New York Sun writer, recommend natural or Baltic seal, natural musquash and pony fur for service coats of reasonable price, and elegance may be added to these furs by trimming of more becoming and more costly fur. Leopard skin too, while rather too aggressive to suit quiet tastes, is an admirable pelt for hard wear and outifts of coat, cap, muff and motor robe all in leopard are considered tremendously chic. The coloring is beautiful and extraordinarily becoming to a certain type of "brunie."

Another skin in lovely brown, which specialists in motor attire are putting into very smart toque, cravat and muff sets for motorizing is deerskin, which, like the leopard skin, is now cured and dressed to suppleness that makes it as easily handled as the suede or cloth or leather. Deerskin, of course, stands well in the cold weather.

Cloth cloaks, fur trimmed or not, according to the tastes and purses of the owners, are often more costly and more chic than the average fur coat designed for hard wear. The soft fleecy surface coats of ratine, camel's hair, vicuna, llama, velours de laine, etc., are prime favorites, and the handsomest of the cloth models are in these materials, but for rough wear many women prefer the tweed and kindred materials; and often the English woman will choose a comparatively lightweight tweed or other weather proofed woolen of that class for her coat, associating it with a warm, detachable lining, so that the one coat can be made available for a very wide range of temperature. The detachable linings are put in the thicker, fleecier cloaks too, but such a coat, even without its lining, is in some cases too warm for any save very cold weather.

The detachable lining may be of leather, or jaeger or angora wool or of plush, thick, soft silk plush being one

of this season's contributions for this purpose. Cloth coats with silk plush collars, cuffs and wide facings all the way down the fronts are offered by some of the best houses and the plush detachable lining may or may not be provided to match.

An undercoat of leather is preferred to a detachable leather lining by some women and is well liked in England. It is made collarless and cuffless, so that the overcoat will slip on easily, yet smartly finished in such fashion that it can be worn as a short sports coat without the overcoat.

The browns in all shades from biscuit and amber to chocolate and tete de negre are considered choice motor coat colors, and some beautiful things in one tone greens come in the imported coats of soft thick materials. Certain of these greens in ratine or wool velours, trimmed in long hair dark fur, are altogether charming, and there are some exceedingly handsome things of the same type in deep dahlia and purple tones and in certain old reds.

Biscuit and sand and amber shades prove far more serviceable for hard motor wear than one might imagine, more serviceable for example than the rich greens and purples just mentioned. They show dust but little, and if slightly flecked or mixed are, of course, more practical than when of plain tone. Taupe brown and the greyish taupe are popular in motor wear as elsewhere this season.

HANDSOME TRAYS

If it is a tray the holiday shopper is seeking, she has only to make a choice.

The tray of porcelain, with the nickel rim, is often decorated with quaint Dutch designs. The metal tray, which is perhaps the best for the chafing dish, toaster or egg boiler, is to be had in brass, copper or nickel and in many shapes, says the Newark News.

For the afternoon tea table is the tray with its dainty piece of lace work. Chinese embroidery or Japanese cut work, glass covered. The large tray of mahogany, with its center design inlaid and with fetching handles of brass, is to be had in several sizes, as are the trays of Sheffield plate.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 49

CORSETS — Money saved on a Corset is as good as money saved on anything, if you get a proper Corset. There's the pinch. The sort you've tried and liked is the one to stick by. "Nemo"—Christmas boxed—\$1.50.

(Continued Thursday)

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Here is the most efficient vacuum cleaner made—the greatest value ever offered. To prove it we want to send you one **EXPRESS PREPAID** (United States only) for 10 days' trial at our risk in your home. If you don't agree it is superior to any cleaner you ever saw, regardless of price. Slip it back at our expense. Send us a postcard to keep it, remit \$8.85 in 10 days. Simply write on a postcard "I am a regular reader of the Christian Science Monitor—send me a Yaxley for trial." Do it now. Please do it. We don't want your money unless it does. Hence our **Unlimited Time Guarantee** and Safety Bond.

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VELVET STOLE

The velvet stole is an excellent substitute for the woman who objects to wearing fur. Have the tint match the costume with which it is worn and of soft velvet made with a lining of satin to match. A cord of silk is placed all around the ends finished with tassels to correspond, says the Chicago Journal.

Other models are finished with ratine or black velvet.

Dainty and chic walking dresses are made of fine navy blue serge or of brown and black striped tweed.

Hats made entirely of fur are very much in fashion. They are made of mole-skin, ermine and caracul. Pompons or marabout are used as trimming on these.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

NEST OF TABLES

A nest of tables is a great convenience, says the Hartford Courant. The different tables can be used for many purposes—for tea, games, reading lamps, plants, etc. These nests come in mahogany and wicker. The latter are charming where there are other pieces of wicker in the room.

PLANS FOR CABINET MEMBERS IN HOUSE INTEREST CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Official Washington for a long time has not been as much interested in an executive message as it was last week in that part of the last President Taft's message in which it is urged that members of the cabinet be given seats in the House of Representatives, somewhat after the British system, but yet differing from that system in that American cabinet officers in Congress would possess only a small part of the authority and prestige attaching to British cabinet officers in the House of Commons.

President Taft's statement that such an arrangement would greatly facilitate the public business and bring about a clearer understanding by the public of the inside workings of the executive departments, is admittedly true, and there are indications that the idea is to be given careful attention, and perhaps an effort made to bring about the change. Obviously, nothing can be done during the present session of Congress, for the subject will have to be considered very carefully before Congress is ready to enact the necessary legislation.

It is well known that under the present system many hours, and frequently days, are wasted in both houses in the discussion of departmental mysteries which might be understood in a moment if members of the cabinet were present and permitted to join in debate. At present when Congress desires executive information it is necessary to pass a resolution, even when the desired information is of the simplest character.

In the United States the executive and the legislative departments of the government hold each other at arm's length, which Mr. Taft does not endorse, and that policy frequently results in misunderstandings which do not tend to improve the public service.

The best thing about the British system is the resultant publicity of all governmental business, large and small. Mr. Taft points out, without constitutional amendment, and if the law should be found not to work well it would be possible at any time to repeat it. On the whole, the proposition strikes Congress rather favorably, but it is too early to say what is to be done, or when.

The passage by the House last week of the Burnett immigration bill, and the sending of the immigration question to conference, presents the likelihood of legislation at the present session embodying the illiteracy test, by a compromise between the two measures that have now gone through Congress. Both the Senate and the House bills contain the illiteracy test. The argument against the illiteracy test points out that large immigration is necessary in order adequately to supply the labor market of the United States.

During the present year 838,172 aliens entered the country, but during the same year 333,362 aliens returned to their former homes, leaving the net gain only slightly more than half a million. Of the total number of immigrants this year, 177,284 of the number who were over the minority period could neither read nor write, while 3024 could read but not write. In other words, say opponents of the illiteracy test, 180,308 immigrants would have been barred out of the country during the present year if the pending legislation had been effective, which would have left the net gain in population through immigration only 324,902. Of the aliens admitted during 1910, 28 per cent were illiterate, in 1911, 24.5 per cent were illiterate, and in 1912, 24.5 per cent. Opposition to the illiteracy test in Congress was led by House members from the great cities of the country, in which the foreign vote is very heavy.

One of the most interesting events of the present Congress was the appearance of J. Pierpont Morgan to testify before the money trust committee last week. It was a contest between the American financier and a committee of Congress, a number of whose members have been under the impression that there is a money trust in the United States and that Mr. Morgan is at its head. Mr. Morgan's range of information regarding questions of finance enabled him to answer all the questions promptly and in a way that not only has increased public respect for him personally, but has thrown a great flood of light on the methods of big business and finance.

It is regarded as very doubtful whether committee assignments in the Senate after March 4 will be decided on the basis of the contest which was waged quite energetically during the past week, with the older members on one side and the newer ones on the other, the prize in each case being a committee chairmanship. The Democrats will be confronted by two things worthy of consideration when they take control of the Senate. In the first place, their majority will be very slender, and, second, the opposition will be very able led. If, therefore, the Democrats should fail to select their ablest and most experienced senators as party leaders, both in committee and in general debate, they will be handicapped.

The two greatest debaters on the Democratic side, Baynor of Maryland and Bailey of Texas, will be absent, and of course it has not been possible thus far for men to spring up to fill their places. On the Republican side, however, the committee work and the debates will be led by such seconded men as Root, Lodge, Sutherland, Borah, Smoot, McCumber, La Follette, Penrose, Nelson, Cummins and Bristow. Some of them are known as progressives, but, when party lines are again drawn, as they will be when the tariff, the trusts and the currency come up for action, it

is predicted that the distinction, temporarily, at least, will disappear, and the contests show all Republicans on one side and all Democrats on the other of questions having a political significance.

Many Democratic members of both houses are expected to visit Trenton, N. J., during the next few weeks. Indeed, the pilgrimages already have begun and there will be no letup until inauguration time draws near. The cabinet and other important appointments will be discussed with the President-elect and these subjects have been discussed here with a good deal of interest during the past week. Members of both houses say that Mr. Wilson will preserve an open mind until after he has had an opportunity to hear them, and the announcement that he will not announce the cabinet appointments until near March 4 seems to bear out this belief.

The question of Democratic leadership in the Senate also will in all probability be put up to Mr. Wilson, although there are many good party men who counsel against trying to drag Mr. Wilson into a controversy which is confined wholly to the Senate and relates purely to matters of administration and parliamentary procedure.

The Senate considered the Archibald impeachment case until adjournment day, Thursday, and it is expected that the case will be finally disposed of shortly after the end of the holiday recess.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POETRY AND PRODUCE

Said the poor, hard-working poet,
"Living's very high, I know it,
For with prices that they ask for things
today."

Every salad costs a ballad,
And a bonnet costs sonnet,
And to get a dozen eggs it takes a lay."

There is one thing that is made better
by being broken, and that is a record;
and in the matter of production, eleven
principal crops of the country have this
year outdone all previous outputs.

QUESTION

Here's a typical pun,
And 'twould seem it is one
For which somebody ought to applaud us;
When for pleasure we seek,
Can we not, like the Greek,
Named herewith, be as Appius Claudius?"

Undoubtedly in this war with Turkey
the Bulgarians and their allies have produced
a number of heroes whose names
the world would be glad to trumpet
down the halls of fame if it just knew
how to pronounce them.

HOW IT HAPPENED

"Fuel be mine," said the coal man to
the lady toward whom he entertained a
very warm friendship, and she, being
tinder hearted, the two of them struck
up a match.

MONEY AND ETHICS

"Has DeRieche changed much since he
has fallen heir to a fortune?"
"Well, there are those who say that
since he has money enough to do just as
he pleases, he pleases less often than
did when he was in more moderate
circumstances."

Since the consumption of sugar in the
United States increased to 80 pounds per
capita last year, it is small wonder that
the people of the land are fond of speaking
of it as their "home, sweet home."

CORRECT

"How did you find that land you
bought in Florida by mail after reading a
circular that said the soil was a
fathom deep?"

"It was as the circular said. It was
much of it a fathom deep, under water."

CLOTHES QUESTION

There are some who declare
Men have more than their share
Of social rights, in the composite;
But where is the man,
Do the best that he can,
Who secures half the hooks in the closet?"

FITTING

She seemed of sugar, much refined,
So fair and sweet a concentration;
It was no great surprise to find
"Oh, fudge!" her favorite exclamation.

AFRICAN SOCIETY

Miss L'espard—Mrs. Tigerton is putting
on some lofty airs since she moved into
her new place of abode.
Mrs. Lyon—Yes, indeed! She does not
call it her lair any more. She now
calls it as her "junglelow."

At the deposition of the agent of the
African Society, the trial of Julian
Hawthorne and others, charged with
using the mails to defraud, most of the
evidence introduced by the government

Monday was confidential correspondence
between A. B. Willmott, a mining
expert of Toronto, and Josiah Quincy, in
which Mr. Willmott, after making an
examination of the Wilbur mine in Canada,
warned Mr. Quincy against the
plan of the Hawthorne Silver and Iron
Mines, Limited. Letters were introduced
supporting the government's contention
that the defendants were fully aware of
the true value of the various mining
properties in which they were selling
stock, and that exaggerated statements
in their literature were willfully and
knowingly made.

A resolution authorizing the mayor to
petition the Legislature to raise the tax
limit from \$12 to \$14 per \$1000 for a
period of three years was passed to be
ordained.

GOVERNMENT PRODUCES LETTERS

NEW YORK.—In the trial of Julian
Hawthorne and others, charged with
using the mails to defraud, most of the
evidence introduced by the government

Monday was confidential correspondence
between A. B. Willmott, a mining
expert of Toronto, and Josiah Quincy, in
which Mr. Willmott, after making an
examination of the Wilbur mine in Canada,
warned Mr. Quincy against the
plan of the Hawthorne Silver and Iron
Mines, Limited. Letters were introduced
supporting the government's contention
that the defendants were fully aware of
the true value of the various mining
properties in which they were selling
stock, and that exaggerated statements
in their literature were willfully and
knowingly made.

Resolutions thanking organized labor
for its cause during the year, were passed at a meeting of the executive
committee of the Boston Telephone Operators
Union, held in Wells Memorial
Hall last evening.

ISAAC HARRIS SPEAKS TO CLUB

Isaac Harris, a candidate for the Boston
school committee, advocated the extension
of the civil service system to the teaching
staff of the Boston public schools, in speaking
before the newly formed Democratic Club of Dorchester
Monday evening.

PHONE GIRLS THANK LABOR

Resolutions thanking organized labor
for its cause during the year, were passed at a meeting of the executive
committee of the Boston Telephone Operators
Union, held in Wells Memorial
Hall last evening.

CLUB CELEBRATES LANDING

SALEM, Mass.—In recognition of the
two hundred and ninety second anniversary
of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at
Plymouth, the Essex Congregational Club last evening conducted a dinner and exercises. The Rev. Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon, pastor of the Harvard church, Brookline, delivered an address.

CITY VALUATION INCREASED

Boston's board of assessors has levied
increased valuations of about \$7,000,000

AFTER SHAKESPEARE

Had I a hen I'm sure, anon,
I'd name my prize "MacDuff,"
And while she'd lay still on and on,
I'd never cry "Enough!"

Every salad costs a ballad,
And a bonnet costs sonnet,
And to get a dozen eggs it takes a lay."

JOURNALISM DISCUSSION TO FEATURE MEETING

One of the most interesting sessions to be held by the eight historical, economic, industrial, political, educational and religious organizations which are to hold a joint convention in Boston beginning Friday and lasting five days in conjunction with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Economic Association, will be the meeting devoted to "Journalism and Public Opinion," in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library Monday evening. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will preside. Widely contrasting ideas of journalism will be heard from Arthur Brisbane, Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism, Robert L. O'Brien of the Boston Herald, Rollo Ogden of the New York Evening Post, Samuel Bowles, Jr., of the Boston Post and Henry Jones Ford, former journalist.

Historians of eminence, economists, sociologists and experts in political, industrial, educational and religious affairs from all parts of the country will take part in the joint session of the eight organizations.

The organizations are the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, American Statistical Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, Mississippi Valley Historical Association and New England History Teachers' Association. The American Antiquarian Society will also be represented in the ninth annual conference of historical societies, as will the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Headquarters will be at the Copley-Plaza hotel. Added interest is lent by the fact that the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation meet at the identical time and place. There will be a number of joint sessions of the various organizations.

Roosevelt Speech First Day

The first business session of the American Economic Association will be held on Saturday, Dec. 28. The executive committee meets at 3 p. m. the day before and at 4 o'clock the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association hold a joint session when presidential addresses will be delivered.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is president of the American Historical Association and is scheduled to deliver his presidential address in Symphony hall Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Following this address, at which the Economic Association will be present, there will be an informal gathering of all the associations at the Copley-Plaza.

The Saturday joint session is looked forward to with no small amount of interest. The subject to be discussed is "The Minimum Wage." After the opening paper has been read by Henry R. Seager, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, there will be discussion by the following named experts: George W. Anderson, member of the first Massachusetts minimum wage commission; John R. Commons, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin; George G. Great, professor of economics, Ohio Wesleyan University; Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Paul U. Kellogg, managing editor of the Survey.

In the afternoon the first paper read will be by Irving Fisher, professor of economics, Yale University. Discussion of the address will be participated in by Willard Fisher, professor of economics, Wesleyan University; Albert C. Whitaker, professor of economics, Stanford University; Robert C. Chapin, professor of economics, Beloit College; Nathaniel G. Murray, bureau of statistics, United States department of agriculture; Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor.

At the joint session with the American Political Association, in the evening, there will be presidential addresses by Frank A. Fetter, president of the American Economic Association, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, president of the American Political Association.

The following Monday there will be a meeting of the executive committee. At the fourth session to be held during the day, E. W. Kemmerer, professor of economics and finance, Princeton University, will speak on "Banking Reform." Among those to take part in the discussion will be J. H. Hollander, professor of economics, Johns Hopkins University; Oliver M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance, Harvard University; Everett W. Goodhue, professor of economics, Colgate University; G. D. Hancock, professor of economics, Washington and Lee University.

In the afternoon Simon N. Patten, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania, will preside at a round-table meeting when "Economic Theory" and "Agricultural Economics" will be discussed. In the evening there will be a reception by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell.

Price Regulation Topic Up

On Tuesday, the closing day of the meeting, there will be papers on "Economics of Governmental Price Regulation," by J. M. Clark, professor of economics, Amherst College, and Chester W. Wright, professor of economics, Chicago University.

With so many economic problems confronting the United States, not only as this concerns the people of this country, but in the nation's relation to other nations, perhaps there never was a time when the opportunity for the American Economic Association to do good work held greater promise than today. The members of the various organizations

named realize that just because these societies are operating as a whole, individual effort can but tend toward the greatest results when discussed in such meetings as the coming one in Boston promises to be.

While the wage question, the cost of living, banking reforms and governmental regulation, in the one or other direction are among the topics chosen for discussion during the gathering, there will be a number of significant questions to answer in a general way when discussion is opened up. Hence there is no doubt that the impending event will interest the general public directly.

The American Association for Labor Legislation will be the first of the organizations convening here to open its sessions. It will begin work at the Copley-Plaza hotel at 10:30 a. m. Friday morning. The general topic for discussion will be "Factory Inspection and Law Enforcement." The speakers will be John R. Commons of the Wisconsin industrial commission, Henry Sterling of the Massachusetts homestead commission, Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in the recent election, and Edward F. Brown, special investigator for the national child labor committee. In the afternoon Oscar C. Straus will be the chief speaker. The immediate legislative program will be discussed.

A joint session of the American Sociological Society and American Statistical Association will be held in Huntington hall Friday afternoon. In the evening all the organizations will meet at Symphony hall to hear Colonel Roosevelt.

To Discuss Efficiency

Among the educational organizations which will meet as sub-associations of the eight societies is the new Efficiency Society. Vocational guidance and vocational training are its chief aims. This organization will meet Monday afternoon at Emerson hall, Harvard, and in the evening at a dinner at the Boston City Club. Meyer Bloomfield of the Boston municipal educational bureau will be the chairman at the afternoon session. The evening chairman will be Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance.

Of the six national institutions the American Statistical Association is the oldest, as it was organized in Boston Nov. 27, 1839, for the promotion of more exact methods of statistical investigation. Its president is Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell, who was chief statistician of the twelfth United States census.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association will hold one meeting on Monday, the general subject being "New England and the West." At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard will give a reception to the members of all the organizations.

ORDER OF BOARD FOR PURCHASING AGENT IS VETOED

NEWTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles E. Hatfield today vetoed an order of the board of aldermen, passed Dec. 16, establishing the office of municipal purchasing agent for a trial year. The order was passed on a vote of 14 to 1. The mayor's letter of explanation will come before the next meeting of the aldermen, Jan. 13.

It is understood the veto was on the ground of probable illegality.

Mayor Hatfield will give a reception on New Year's day to the incoming aldermen.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS REPORTED QUIETER

WASHINGTON—A more settled condition in the disturbed portions of northern Mexico was reported today. The strike at the Cananea mines has been settled, and the miners have returned to work. J. Morris, a northwestern railroad man, captured by bandits, has been released uninjured.

Cases Grandes, the most important town in the ranching and lumbering district southwest of Juarez, has been taken by rebels, it was reported Monday.

A column of 800 men, marching against the rebels at Ascension, was defeated, it was announced. The federal commander, Gen. Jose Blanco, was taken prisoner.

EXCISE BOARD AGAIN REBUKED

Enforcement of existing laws should be made the first step to counteract the efforts of those desirous of granting Sunday license, according to the Rev. Alfred Noon, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He said today as to the recommendation of the excise board that either to enforce the laws or have them changed would be an effective means of dealing with the subject. Strong opposition to the board's proposal has been expressed by social and religious organizations.

SLIGHT DAMAGE IN EXPLOSION

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—An explosion of 100 gallons of gasoline last night destroyed the building used for baking the japanned product of the Manufacturing Engineering & Equipment Company. No one was in the building, which was flimsily built, so that the damage was only about \$4000.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"LOUISE" AGAIN

Chapentier's "Louise," the latest addition to the repertoire of the Boston opera house, was given its second performance Monday evening, with the same cast as last Wednesday evening: Louise..... Louise Edvina La Mere..... Maria Gay Julien..... Edmond Clement Le Pere..... Vanni Marcoux

Mr. Clement received with his usual modesty the applause for his romantic and constantly admirable performance of Julien, his final appearance of his present engagement. Mr. Clement's finesse and distinction, both in manner and song, have a most appropriate field in this role. Mr. Clement is now replaced by Mr. Zenatello, who returns for "Aida" Friday evening and "Louise" Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4.

Mr. Marcoux again completely captivated his hearers by his sincere, simple characterization of the father, an impersonation superb for action and song alike. Mme. Gay carries her difficult role constantly on the high key of feeling in which it is written. While remaining musical her utteries in the first and last acts have all the poignancy of emotional speech.

Mme. Edvina deepened the good impression she has made, particularly in the emotional passages in the first act and in the long silent scene in the sewing room episode.

The stage management was as before admirable, and in many details deserves prolonged appreciative analysis. The handling of the fete in the garden scene was a really noteworthy example of

stagecraft. Most agreeable, too, is the principle of simplified stage setting, with nothing visible in the scene that is not of use in the action. There are agreeable touches of humor in the homely domestic scene in the first act and in the sewing room episode.

The scene of the awakening of Paris was notably atmospheric, a little overlong, some will feel. Nor do the lyric qualities of the long garden scene between Julien and Louise quite sustain the dramatic interest that is the strongest feature of this opera, and has its finest expression in the domestic scenes. In a word, since this is romantic opera, rather than strictly grand opera, what if the movement were made a little less stately in its grandeur? Many in the audience, it is not unlikely, would be even more interested than at present.

"MESSIAH" REPEATED
The Handel and Haydn Society sang "The Messiah" for the one-hundred and twenty-seventh time Monday evening in Symphony hall, the performance being a repetition, with a change of soloists, of the admirable one of Sunday evening. The chorus was in even finer and surer voice than before and won frequent and hearty approval of the large audience.

The sweet, fine tempered soprano of Mme. Wilhelmina Wright-Calvert was displayed with deep feeling, and in "Jesus Greatly" she was at her best.

Skill, good singing methods and appropriate feeling entered into the vocal work of both Willard Flint, the bass, and George E. Rasley, the tenor. Miss Potter, the alto of the first performance, repeated her excellent rendering.

INTERSTATE BOARD AFTER COAL FACTS IN GENERAL INQUIRY

SCHOOL COMMITTEE POSTPONES ACTION ON RAISE FOR TEACHERS

WASHINGTON—Calling upon all railroads hauling anthracite coal and coal companies alleged to be affiliated with the same carriers, to give all information as to business transactions between these different companies, the interstate commerce commission today began one of the most comprehensive investigations it has yet undertaken.

Notices were served on a score of railroads and coal mining companies, including the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, Erie railroad, New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, Lehigh, Pennsylvania and Reading.

The interstate commerce commission has mailed all these carriers blanks for them to fill out, telling how much coal is mined, cost of mining, high and low selling prices, whether the stocks of coal companies are owned by the railroad companies and all other business information.

BROOKLINE BOARD TO ASK FOR BONDS FOR WATER WELLS

Brookline's water board and the board of selectmen will ask for authority to petition the next Legislature for permission to sink wells and issue water script to an amount not exceeding \$250,000 in addition to the \$1,450,000 already granted by the Legislature at a special town meeting to be held next Monday.

Several contractors have presented a petition for a change in the provisions of that section of the new building law dealing with tenement house inspection.

Appropriations of \$42,150 will be asked for.

GOVERNOR WILSON TALKS ON PARSONS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Approval of the New Jersey system of pardons was given by Governor Wilson when he was asked his opinion at the end of a day when he had passed upon 70 applications. When his attention was called to the discussion of pardon systems in New York and Arkansas, and was asked whether he preferred that the state executives have full responsibility or whether the pardoning power be lodged in a board consisting, as in New Jersey, of the Governor and the chancellor and six judges from the court of errors and appeals, he promptly said:

"I like the New Jersey system better.

I admire very much this court, as it is open-minded and certain to do the right thing."

Mr. Wilson has an appointment with Speaker Champ Clark to talk over future legislation.

As a test of the new law and the power it gives the supervisor, the case has had great interest, and the decision of the court puts the new department of state supervision in a position of strength.

MAYOR'S SALARY MAY BE DOUBLED

Increase in salary from \$1000 to \$2000 a year was voted Mayor Farrell last night by both branches of the Malden city government. The order will go before the ordinance committee for approval before going into effect.

JACOB A. RIIS WILL SPEAK

Jacob A. Riis of New York will speak to the members of the Harvard Church Brotherhood of Brookline next Monday evening in the chapel on Harvard street.

MANY ENTRIES IN FOR WALKS

Two hundred entries have been received for cross-country walks to be held tomorrow morning by the Municipal Athletic Association, starting at 9:45 o'clock from Billings field, West Roxbury.

C. F. Hoovey & Co.

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets

Annual Mark-Down Sale

December 26—January 31

BEGINNING THURSDAY, December 26, we offer to our customers the year's greatest values. In addition to the latest Fall and Winter Novelties, we include many lines of staple merchandise at remarkably low prices.

In our Ready-to-Wear Departments the merchandise offered consists of articles purchased for the Late Fall and Winter Trade. Also a limited amount of Summer Merchandise purchased to meet the July and August demand of 1912.

Goods charged between December 26 and January 1 will be entered on bills rendered February 1. Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

MR. UNDERWOOD SAID TO HAVE AN EYE UPON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

(Continued from page one)

real secret of his unwillingness to go into the Wilson cabinet.

The case of John G. Carlisle is in point in this connection. His career, one of the brightest and most promising of a former generation, was brought to an untimely close by his acceptance of the secretaryship of the treasury under President Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle had been a great speaker of the House and a power of strength to his party. He was as senator from Kentucky when Cleveland became President the second time. Had he remained in the Senate, it is generally believed that he would have become a great party leader, and perhaps a presidential nominee in 1896. In fact, he was being groomed for the presidential nomination at the time Mr. Cleveland took him for cabinet purposes. In the cabinet he was a faithful public servant, but not in a way that pleased a large section of his party, and when the Cleveland administration was ended, the public career of Mr. Carlisle was also ended.

DYNAMITE DEFENSE CLOSING

INDIANAPOLIS—Senator John W. Kern is the last of attorneys for the defense to speak, and, arguing today, closes this portion of the dynamite conspiracy trial. Defense attorneys preceding Mr. Kern stressed points that organized labor does not approve violence and that individual defendants made no move to destroy letters which were available to them unimbolded for six months.

MINUTE MAN EXHIBITION URGED

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, acting secretary of the navy, has recommended that the statue of the Concord Minute Man which long graced the deck of the old gunboat Concord, be sent to the Navy Academy at Annapolis for temporary exhibition in Memorial hall and for possible future use.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Coll. and Kid. Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.

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WOOL

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

FIRST TRAMWAY LINES IN PANAMA CITY ARE NEARING COMPLETION



C street and Santa Ana square, Panama city, important point in trolley system now being established

Feature of High Class System Connecting Suburbs Is Separate Motors for Individual Wheels, Saving Power

COACHES NOW USED

(Special to the Monitor)
PANAMA, C. Z.—This city at last is to have an electric tramway line. Although a city of over 40,000 population, with paved streets, macadamized roads, an excellent system of water supply, and a modern sewer system, it has depended entirely upon small coaches for local transportation.

The Panama Tramways Company was organized in 1910. Actual construction

constructed. The main city line starts at the national palace in the lower business section and runs up Central avenue past the Panama railroad station to Ancon. Here are large buildings with beautiful grounds and parks and the Tivoli hotel, owned and operated by the United States zone government.

The tramway line running to the north will serve the high-class residential district also as the Sabanas. It is in this direction the city of Panama must grow if it is to keep on Panamanian soil. On this line an attractive resort is being constructed.

The third route of the tramway system will run from Santa Ana plaza at Central avenue to Balboa, the Pacific terminus of the Panama canal, where a large harbor within the entrance of the canal will be located, with its piers, dry docks, coaling station, shops and other requirements of commerce. A new mil-

BOUNDARY QUESTION STIRS ARGENTINE AND BOLIVIAN PEOPLES

(Special to the Monitor)
LA PAZ, Bolivia—Owing to the early connection between the Argentine and Bolivian railroad systems at La Quiaca, public interest is aroused once more over the boundary demarcation with Argentina, where complications have again arisen between the two commissions.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that Emilio Benavides, engineer, the chief of the Bolivian commission, has arrived there in order to deliberate with the Argentine commissioner, Zacarias Sanchez, engineer, on the result of their joint survey on the northern boundary line just completed between Post 17 and La Quiaca, according to the agreement signed last year in this capital.

It seems that the divergence of opinion which became apparent during the survey in reference to the border between Torohuaico and Juntas de San Antonio, where Bolivian territory makes a strong indentation, has resulted in the refusal of the Bolivian commissioner to sign the protocol legalizing the boundary posts placed there.

It is thought likely here that the deliberations on these points in dispute will bring up the question of the possession of the important town of Yacuiva, which always has been claimed by this country, but assigned to Argentine Republic.

PROGRESS IS MADE ON BOUNDARY OF PERU AND BOLIVIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—According to latest reports from the Bolivian border, the boundary commission has finished the most difficult part of the demarcation which is comprised in the second section. It is the Paria-Lago Suches line, only a few miles long, but there being neither accepted boundaries nor clear titles of properties, but a great number of conflicting claims, the task was a most delicate one from an international point of view. The posts were placed by Captain Llona of the Peruvian commission after detailed consultation work with the chief of the Bolivian commission, Dr. Lino Romero. Lieutenant Diaz of the Peruvian commission is reported finishing up the first section so that the entire sierra from Pachasili to Ichocorpa, some 75 miles, has a defined boundary line.

New Road High Class

The tramway is being built in a high class manner and equipped with the latest type of cars. In the paved streets of the city the girder rails are laid on steel ties resting on a concrete base. The portion of the lines outside of the city, however, is of tie rail construction, stone ballasted, similar to American interurban electric railway lines, but built mostly on private right of way, so that the cars may be safely operated at high speed.

Cars are of special design, all metal,

one-fourth Colombian subscribed by capitalists from this province. President Restrepo, in reply to a telegram sent him from here, expresses his satisfaction over the entrance of foreign capital "from a great and just nation, without official engagements and complications."

VALPARAISO, Chile—A government school of wireless telegraphy has been opened at Playa Ancha, near this port. The school is open exclusively to Chileans who have served their time in the army, the signals taught being those of the national defense.

ASUNCION, Paraguay—It is announced that telegrams at local rates may be sent from here to capitals of republics of the Pacific coast, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and even of Venezuela.

MEDELLIN, Antioquia, Colombia—It is announced from Bremen, Germany, that a banking institute has been founded with a capital of \$750,000 gold, under the style of Banco Aleman Antioqueno (German-Antioquian Bank), the capital being three-fourths German and

AMERICAN PRESS CONGRESS PLANNED FOR RIO DE JANEIRO TO BE MADE VERY IMPORTANT

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—It is with growing interest that the public here and in other Brazilian centers is watching the deliberations of the committee of organization of the coming American Press Congress which is to be opened here on July 26, 1913. At one of the last meetings Sr. Joaquin Viana proposed that special measures be taken to avoid the congress becoming merely a convivial occasion and a gathering for amusement instead of a congress of ideas and reforms with high social aims in which people with definite ideas can come forward to advocate them.

Aside from matters pertaining to the betterment of the newspaper profession the American Press Congress will discuss the best means for American solidarity, for stimulating and regulating immigration, for assimilating aliens; for enlarging the scope of the newspaper, for promoting the reduction of customs duties on newspaper material, and of postal, telegraph and telephone rates. It has been decided to close the list of those

taking part in the congress by June 30, the reception of manuscripts by July 30. Communications will be directed to the editors of newspapers for further distribution among the staff, a written acceptance to be returned. The promoters are confident of being able to make the congress one of the most important events of America and of initiating a movement thereby that shall make the American press of still greater power.

Working to the same end of American solidarity the Press Association of Rio at its last meeting adopted the following resolution: "Deeming it expedient for Brazil to promote solidarity with the other American countries it is resolved that the individual members of the association shall work in the press for the establishment of special sections dealing with events on the continent." It is pointed out that La Prensa of Buenos Aires has for some time had such a department, under the style of "Vida continental" and that this review of the developments of the continent has found the widest appreciation, contributing to the growing solidarity of the nations.

PEOPLE OF CUENCA, ECUADOR, EXPECT RAILROAD AND BANK

(Special to the Monitor)

CUENCA, Ecuador—Enthusiastic comment is heard on all sides on the news of the formation of a British syndicate for the construction of the projected railroad from Huigra on the Guayaquil and Quito to this town, and likewise the establishment of a bank with offices here and in Guayaquil. The information was received here from Guayaquil, the British consul at the port having made public a cable message from London to that effect.

The press sees tremendous progress ahead for the country through the tapping of the coal resources of this vicinity, considered among the richest in South America. It is also believed that immigration to the south of the republic will be greatly stimulated when the canal opens, and agricultural interests antic-

ipate more or less of a transformation. It is remarked that general satisfaction is expressed over the nationality of the new syndicate, since, in public opinion, it places the south at a distinct advantage over the north, where, as one paper puts it, "Yankee despotism is more powerful than the laws of the country."

Chile pleased with Peruvian Congress vote

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the news from the Peruvian capital that the motion, by Deputy Don Rafael Grau, that the minister of foreign affairs make a full explanation to the Peruvian Congress of

PREPARES for the American press congress to be held in the Brazilian capital in July, 1913, are getting under way, according to today's report on this page. Its tenor is Latin-American, perhaps, rather than Pan-American, but in view of the steady drawing together of the South American nations it is only natural that the promotion of the new solidarity should dominate the idea of the congress for the moment. It will be of unusual interest to watch the evolution of the idea of this congress.

Solidarity as the watchword of the people inhabiting the southern continent stands out from nearly all news reports on large developments reaching from the great centers. Boundary disputes, the chief cause of past quarrels and clashes, are being at last eliminated with what appears to be a degree of finality. Results vary but if the controversy between the Argentine and Bolivia, judging by the item from La Paz, is somewhat more tenacious than had been anticipated, there is compensation in the news of the successful boundary definition between Peru and Bolivia which three years ago, through the rejection of the Alcorta award, came perilously near plunging South America into a general conflict. The dispute between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia is a much milder one although it assumes large proportions in view of the projected and, in a measure, imminent connection between the railroad systems of the two countries—properly a vital part of the Pan-American railway—an event which will give the Rio Plata countries three outlets in the direction of Panama—two in northern Chile and one in southern Peru—on the Pacific, in addition to the present one at Valparaiso.

Ecuadorian railroad building is of especial interest not only because of the present efforts at arbitration between the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company and the Ecuadorian government under the auspices of the state department at Washington, but because of the economic significance of the Huigra-Cuenca road in opening up a rich coal region, the full value of which will appear when the Panama canal traffic begins. Incidentally the new line is also part of the Pan-American railway, the prospects of which, thanks to the general reconciliation between the nations on the Pacific coast of South America, have never been brighter.

ARGENTINA PLANS RAIL LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The committee of public works has submitted a report recommending the acceptance of the proposal of the French regie generale concern to construct a number of railroads, in various sections of the republic. The subject is commanding public interest because of the refusal of the government to sell the state railroads to the Farquhar syndicate for less than \$100,000,000, gold, on a cash basis, as against the \$70,000,000 offered by the syndicate on a time basis.

the negotiations with Chile, was defeated by 43 to 24 votes.

It is pointed out that, given the extreme violence of Senor Grau's attack on the new agreement between the two countries, the vote is a new sign of the steadily growing popular approval of the reconciliation.

Senor Grau's charges that the negotiations were conducted by President Bilbao without the concurrence of the Peruvian foreign minister are looked upon here as on a par with the vehement denunciation of Chilean diplomacy by various members of the Chilean Senate.

Travel

SAMUEL GORTON'S WORK IS VALUED

Services of Militant Colonist Seeking Freedom, Now Counted Among Founders of American Liberties, Traced in Early Literature Series

PERHAPS no chapter of the early history of New England has been more obscured by the dust of contemporary prejudice and less originally dealt with by later chroniclers than that which purports to give the story of Samuel Gorton, who is beginning to be spoken of in recent years as one of the founders of American liberties. Much has been forgotten about him that deserves remembrance, while from pen to pen, in most cases it would seem without any original investigation, has passed that estimate of his character first formulated by those opposed to him in politics and religion, and who were interested in vindicating their own conduct. As human nature is constituted, impartial testimony is not to be obtained in this way, and until the middle of the last century this testimony was practically all that was admitted in the case. A better historical method, and the general advance of thought to broader planes have combined to begin the work of rehabilitation, and it is probable that a corrected view of the man and of the services he rendered to his adopted country may, in time, be adequately incorporated in its standard histories.

He Wished Freedom

Samuel Gorton was in his maturity when he landed in Boston in 1636, bringing his wife Elizabeth and several children. In certain deeds he is named as a citizen of London, a clothier and is known to have been a native of Gorton, near Manchester. He was of gentle birth, as is shown by the prefix "Mr." always accorded him. Although not a university man he had received a classical education from tutors, and was skillful in Greek and Hebrew. He had studied law, and brought with him a small library of law books. There is no intimation that he came to America to better his fortunes, which appears to have been comfortable, nor was he fleeing from actual persecution. But, weary of the civil and religious oppression under which England at that time lay, he says he left his native country that he might be free to enjoy the liberty of his conscience in respect to faith toward God and for no other end. Like Roger Williams his heart yearned toward those shores of which he had heard the report that all yokes, especially those burdening the exercise of religion, were thrown off, and where the air was not full of jangling voices.

He arrived at an unfortunate time for the fulfillment of his expectations. The trial of the Rev. John Wheelwright for heresy was even then progressing toward a sentence of banishment. The Brown brothers, men of character and property, had not been long away, sent back to England because they preferred to use the Book of Common Prayer in their homes; Roger Williams had just fled from deportation and was cutting the virgin forest upon Narragansett bay for a home in the wilderness, and the Antinomian party was already in high favor. Though Gorton took no part in this controversy its principles were such as to appeal to him, and with the election of Winthrop to succeed Vane as Governor, none suspected or favoring Mrs. Hutchinson's views could hope for tranquility.

Persecuted at Plymouth

So after a few weeks, during which it is easy to picture his perplexed meditations, he went down to Plymouth, where for a year and a half he lived respected, a "useful instrument, courteous in his carriage to all." When volunteers were needed for the Pequot war he was among them. Also he became known as a religious teacher, the church at Plymouth being without a minister. Some enjoyed his teaching, others looked askance, but no charge of heresy was made until an occasion of offense arose through a serving woman of Gorton's household. This Hannah Aldridge, a widow, appears to have been a person of levity, capable like Ezekiel Cheever, of smiling in the meeting house. For this she was threatened with deportation as a vagabond, to be passed from constable to constable back to the town in England whence she had come. To prevent this shame to a worthy woman, Gorton appeared in her behalf and denied the right of the Plymouth court to punish what was not a crime in English law. He saved her by his just motive, but by his immoderate zeal and the undisguised rebellion of his attitude involved himself in an accusation of heresy brought by the Rev. Ralph Smith, a former pastor, whose wife, with others, had been attending religious services in Gorton's home.

Notwithstanding that Gorton had leased a part of Smith's house for four years, Smith demanded his ejection, and from one point to another the discord increased until Gorton was ordered to leave Plymouth in 14 days, which he did at the cost of considerable hardship to himself and family. All this occurred in Plymouth while Prene, the only persecuting Governor Plymouth ever had, was in office. Had Bradford been Governor the result must have been different.

Sent From Aquidneck

The island of Aquidneck which had been settled by Coddington and other Hutchinson sympathizers, was an appropriate destination for Gorton, and there, with a few who followed him from Plymouth he made a new home. Not claimed by his fondest friends to have been a man of pacific temperament, and, no doubt, with a rankling sense of injustice clogging his better nature, he was all the rigors of such a sentence. Then not long in Aquidneck before he was in

Samuel Gorton's departure from England in 1636 to seek civic and religious freedom in the Bay colony; the keenly disappointing experiences he met with; the various religious, ethical and governmental conflicts in which he figured in the several places where he undertook to reside; his banishment from Massachusetts, whence he repaired to the neighborhood of Providence; his mission back to the mother country and the following longer period of tranquillity as an eminent citizen of Rhode Island are traced in today's article. This is one of a number of papers on the Connecticut and Rhode Island group, in the plantation period, in the series on early American literature. A following chapter will deal with Samuel Gorton's writings.

praise it can be said that they often protested against persecuting measures, made their disapproval so strongly felt that the sentence was commuted to banishment from Massachusetts, and also from Shawomet, their home.

All through this troublesome time Gorton had contended that Englishmen, wherever they were living, were privileged to claim the protection of English law, and that the liberties of the colonists were safer under charters from the English government than under any new theory that might be evolved in their primitive and untried condition.

Roger Williams was sorely tried by Gorton's widely differing views and the turbulence that seemed to gather about the latter, but true to his principles of toleration, refused to lift a hand against him, and the time came when Williams fully acquiesced in this doctrine of government, and he and Gorton worked together to obtain the charter for the Providence plantations.

Mission to England

Being released, Gorton proceeded to put his knowledge of English law to vigorous use. Back to Aquidneck he posted and easily persuaded the sachems there to submit to the English crown. This they were the more ready to do because, Gorton writes, "They told us they thought we belonged to a better master than the Massachusetts did."

Then Gorton went to England with authority of Providence, and with perfect truthfulness laid the whole matter before the Parliamentary commission of plantations, first in a memorial and more fully in his book called "Simplicie's Defense."

He received full title to Shawomet and sailed into the port of Boston under a safe conduct and with an order to the Massachusetts colony to protect him in the possession of Shawomet. It was allowed to pass through, but Massachusetts never assisted or recognized Shawomet, which, however, under its later name of Warwick, was included in 1647 under the charter of the Providence Plantations.

Out of this affair of Gorton with the sachems grew indirectly the trouble between Uncas and Miantonomo, and the killing of the latter with the express sanction of the Massachusetts government; but in no way was Gorton responsible for this action, of which Pike says: "The policy which condemned Miantonomo was one of timidity, and fear is merciless."

Trend Changes

From this time Gorton's history changes from its combative tenor to that of the solid man of affairs and religious teacher and writer. For the next quarter of a century he was placed by his fellow citizens in one position after another of trust and responsibility. He was town commissioner for many years; he was representative and judge, and twice president. As one of the authors of the fine political code adopted by the first Assembly of the United Colonies of Providence Plantation, and as the writer of a statute against negro slavery, the first edict of emancipation adopted in America, as counselor and as citizen, in which he was quite correct. But perceiving that the claim of his party could not be made good without a severe struggle, and being unwilling to involve Providence in the dispute, he withdrew them to a place on Narragansett bay called Shawomet, where they made another beginning on lands bought of Miantonomo, the Narragansett sachem.

Conflict in Another Place

But the affair was not yet settled. Two inferior sachems, who had joined in the sale, soon after repudiated the transaction, and claimed the land. They appealed to Massachusetts, which government, having received their submission, took up their contention and permanently summoned Gorton with the other leaders to trial.

He replied in a letter containing—so the ministers and magistrates of Boston counted 26 distinct "blasphemies." The letter was addressed to "The Great and Honoured Idol General now set up in Massachusetts." This was one of the blasphe- mous. Another, cited afterward as among the most abhorrent, was his assertion that the Massachusetts magistrates had no more right to summon him to trial than he had to summon them! This, although quite true, was insolence indeed. To the General Court of Massachusetts! And from those inhabiting, to use the Massachusetts phrase, "the fog end of the earth."

Massachusetts then sent to Shawomet an armed force of 40 men, half of them Indians, and after Winthrop had refused the prayer of four Rhode Island ministers for arbitration Gorton finally capitulated, at the blockhouse he had been defending, on condition that he and those with him should be taken to Boston as "friends and neighbors."

They were taken to Boston under close guard, forced to march with eyes ahead. When they reached Dorchester they were required to stand while muskets were fired over their heads in token of their captivity. At Boston they were lined up in the street while the Governor thanked God and praised their captors.

Prison, Then Banishment

The island of Aquidneck which had been settled by Coddington and other Hutchinson sympathizers, was an appropriate destination for Gorton, and there, with a few who followed him from Plymouth he made a new home. Not claimed by his fondest friends to have been a man of pacific temperament, and, no doubt, with a rankling sense of injustice clogging his better nature, he was all the rigors of such a sentence. Then not long in Aquidneck before he was in

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

"I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a blow with his fist, "to trust the people."

"Oh!" cried a little man in the audience. "I wish you'd open grocery"—Chicago Record-Herald.

PRESENCE NOT VOLUNTARY

Traveling lecturer for society (to the remaining listener)—I should like to thank you, sir, for so attentively hearing me to the end of a rather too long speech.

Local member of society—Not at all, sir. I'm the second speaker.—Punch.

MISTAKE OFTEN MADE

One trouble with too many people is that they think the one who makes the loudest noise furnishes the best argument.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISTINCTION CLAIMED

"What have you ever done to claim distinction? In other words, what have you ever done that was original or out of the ordinary?"

"I once had a part in the actual transfer of several shares of stock on the New York exchange."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHOICE OF SOUNDS

"What is more delightful than the careless prattle of a child?" asked the fond father.

"Have you ever heard the rattle of a train for which you have been waiting nine hours at a lonely little station 750 miles from home?" replied the traveling man.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INFERENCE COMMERCIAL

Some tourists were visiting the ancient landmarks of England, and their guide was supplying them with valuable historical facts.

"This tower," he expounded, "goes back to William the Conqueror."

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked one of the party. "Isn't it satisfactory?"

USE COMPRESSED AIR

Question for the cheer leader:

What will become of the "locomotive" college yell when all the railways use electricity for a motive power?—Spokane Chronicle.

STATE ROADS REPAVED

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—John R. Pechin, superintendent of the state roads in Chester county, completed the repairs of more than 250 miles of public roads.

Out of this affair of Gorton with the sachems grew indirectly the trouble between Uncas and Miantonomo, and the killing of the latter with the express sanction of the Massachusetts government; but in no way was Gorton responsible for this action, of which Pike says: "The policy which condemned Miantonomo was one of timidity, and fear is merciless."

This was the only place where his peculiar religious views would have been tolerated, but Providence was just then experiencing an abuse of its hospitality, and self-seeking individuals within it were arrayed in opposing factions over a question of boundary lines. In this dispute, Gorton became identified with the larger party. The minority disloyally appealed to Massachusetts. The government of the Bay colony assuming that mean that Providence had submitted to its jurisdiction, summoned Gorton and others to appear at Boston. As spokesman for all, he denied jurisdiction, in which he was quite correct. But perceiving that the claim of his party could not be made good without a severe struggle, and being unwilling to involve Providence in the dispute, he withdrew them to a place on Narragansett bay called Shawomet, where they made another beginning on lands bought of Miantonomo, the Narragansett sachem.

He treated the Indians honorably and had their confidence and protection. No immoral action was ever laid to his charge, even in the days when many enemies were striving to discredit him, and the weight of his word and example was always on the righteous—as against the merely popular—side. As he first comes upon the stage of history he is by no means a man of equable temper and self-restraint—not meek, not polite, nor even politic. Yet even then there was a fairness of disposition, and at times a gracious demeanor that won love and retained friends, while as the years go on it is easy to trace increasing signs of the mellowing disposition, ripening judgment, and disciplined temperament that marks the sincere seeker after righteousness.

Why then should eight years of contentious experience with the actual wrong doing, almost wholly on the side of his opposers, be remembered, and nearly 32 years of eminent service to Rhode Island and his fellow men be forgotten?

Through his family of three sons and two daughters, brought up in all good nurture, a long line of worthy, useful citizens are descended from Samuel Gorton—military men of repute, notably General Nathaniel Green of the revolution, Governors of Rhode Island, magistrates, lawyers, preachers, authors and book lovers who have no need to apologize for this ancestor, this peculiar man of singular virtue.

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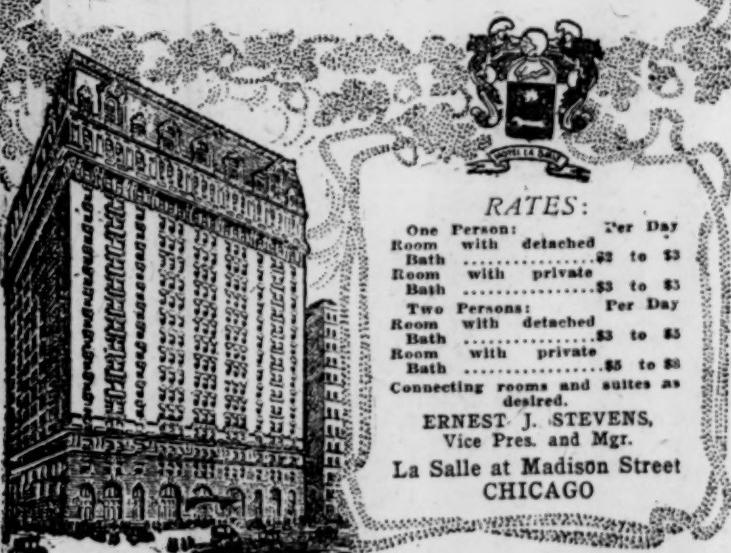
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WANTED—An energetic and ambitious man to work on interest in a forty-acre ranch in Yakima county, Washington, under the Tieton (government) ditch, 33 acres in commercial apples, two and three years old; suitable opportunity for a man with some knowledge and more than experience; being unable to give it my individual attention I will make a liberal contract: \$2500 capital required; balance to be paid from proceeds of land. Further details by correspondence. E. ROBERTS, 2011 South 12th, Tacoma, Washington.

WANTED
An energetic capable and resourceful representative for an Electric Vehicle Co., who desire to have agents in Boston. Address 174 Monitor office.

BAY STATE NEWS

MILTON

James F. Mitchell, who has served the town three years as auditor, has announced his candidacy for the board of selectmen.

The Milton schools will reopen Jan. 6. Gordon Stuart of Blue Hills terrace has returned from a trip through Nova Scotia.

The Milton Historical Society will hold its ninth annual meeting in the town hall Saturday evening.

Huntington Frothingham Woleott post 102 has elected: Commander, Nathaniel S. Barry; senior vice-commander, William P. Leavitt; junior vice-commander, James Farrell; adjutant, John Taylor; quartermaster, J. Strangman.

Walter S. Parker, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, will address the Vose Parents' Association Jan. 17. It is expected that State Commissioner of Education David Snedden will address the society in March.

MELROSE

Men's clubs have formed a federation and elected: President, School Superintendent John C. Anthony; vice-president, Louis A. Beecher; secretary, Merritt R. Meyer; treasurer, Charles G. Schaefer. The clubs represented are the Liberal Union of the Unitarian and Universalist churches, Men's clubs of the First Congregational, Highlands Congregational, First Baptist, Green Street Baptist and East Side chapel and the Wesley Brotherhood of the First Methodist church. Committee chairmen elected are: Civic betterment, President Victor A. Friend of the Board of Trade; moral betterment, George D. Orton; social, William A. Jepson.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor and City Treasurer Edward A. Badger have \$285,000 of bonds to be placed upon the market early in the new year, when it is believed bond houses will pay more liberally than at present. Of the bonds \$40,000 are for the purchase of park and playground property, \$225,000 for the high school addition and \$20,000 for other public improvements.

The trustees of the Royall house have decided to close the house until April.

DORCHESTER

The Mattapan Improvement Association has reorganized for the year, and will elect officers at its first meeting in January.

The literary committee of the Dorchester Womans Club has arranged for a series of lectures. The club will meet the fourth Thursday of each month at its clubhouse on Centre street.

Jan. 6 is the date set for the next meeting of the Pilgrim Womans Club of Uphams Corner.

EVERETT

The first three presidents of Abbie T. Isherwood, Daughters of Veterans, have presented the tent with a silk flag. The tent, last evening, decided to hold a joint installation of officers with the Gen. A. P. Martin camp, Sons of Veterans, Jan. 3.

The special committee recently appointed by Mayor James Chambers to report a comprehensive plan for school development in the city, held its first meeting last evening when residents of the Mt. Washington district were heard. They urged additional school accommodations.

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43: President, Mrs. Catherine Finley; senior vice-president, Mrs. Minnie O. Eames; junior vice-president, Mrs. Ross S. Estes; treasurer, Mrs. Clara J. Smith; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart; guard, Mrs. Effie B. Richards; delegates to department convention, Mrs. Mary L. Durbin and Mrs. Clara J. Smith; alternates, Mrs. Grace Whittier and Mrs. Isabelle M. Smith.

LEXINGTON

Katherine Jewell Everts will give Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc" in a dramatic recital next Tuesday afternoon before the Outlook Club in the Old Belfry Club hall.

MALDEN

John P. McCarthy has received an appointment as a member of the permanent force of the fire department.

Wayland D. Towne of Baldwin street, a junior at the University of Maine, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Prism, the junior class publication.

WATERTOWN

Notices have been issued for a special town meeting Dec. 30 to consider the appropriation of \$1104 to pay the cities of Cambridge and Newton for police service rendered at the recent lockout at the Hood Rubber Company.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

PRINTERS AND DESIGNERS



RESTAURANTS—CAFES

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

No Liquors Served.
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THE GARDEN INN

144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN

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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
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A Sale at Every House!

AGENTS WANTED

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Sample by Mail 25 cents.

ENERGETIC men and women in every locality to demonstrate and sell the XAXY-CLEANING Machine (canister type), the most efficient machine machine easiest to operate; backed by guarantee bond; exclusive territory, substantial advertising, full cooperation, no commission; quick sale, one man sold 6 in 6 hours; two novices sold 11 in a day; extra low price to general agents; write now for particulars. YAXLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 1022 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS
and make

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK
"HOW TO GET THEM"

Return of All Fees Absolutely Insured
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ADVERTISING
TEST SERVICE
WRITE TODAY

JOSHUA R. H. POTTS

625 G St., Washington, D. C., U. S. and Foreign Patents

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Sample by Mail 25 cents.

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Probate and Real Estate Law,

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COWAN, HOLLIS
Attorneys-at-Law
601 Ohio Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

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LAWYER

622 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

SURVEYORS

GUSTAF H. CARLSON
City and County Surveyor, 25 N. Dearborn street, Chicago. Tel. Randolph 3233.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON

1715 N. Halsted Bldg., 39 E. Madison St.,
Randolph 4026, CHICAGO

DR. D. V. BOYER

Phone Central 4374

Suite 1140 Masonic Temple, Chicago; phone

Central 3602.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

5015 N. Clark Street

Phone Edgewater 2531 Chicago

PIANO TUNING

Piano Tuning, Repairing,

Polishing and action regulating. O. W.

BAILEY, 206 N. 41st St., Chicago; phone

Lincoln 254-1662.

ARTISTS—CHICAGO

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Phone Edgewater 2531 Chicago

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News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Back Bay, where so many new apartments have been built in the past season, leads in real estate transfers again today. The houses are getting into the hands of investors to hold for permanent incomes.

The four-story double brick apartment situated at 38 to 42 Denmark street, near Hemenway street, bought a short time ago by Josephine Shea, are now sold to Morris Weinstein. There are 6978 square feet of land, taxed for \$10,400, also included in the total assessment of \$40,000.

Another Back Bay sale has been made by Henry A. Smith to Alice L. Wolf of the premises 627 Commonwealth avenue, near Sherborn street, being a four-story swell-front brick residence and 3000 square feet of land. The entire property is assessed for \$31,500, of which the land is valued at \$10,000.

TRANSFERS OF FENWAY LAND

Final papers were passed today by which the Boston Water Power Company transfers to Charles A. Campbell of Ipswich, Mass., five lots of land on the south side of Peterborough street, junction of Kilmarnock street, containing 17,544 square feet having an assessed valuation of \$10,500. These lots were sold at public auction on Nov. 30 by John C. Kiley.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCE

The three-story octagon brick dwelling at 5 Highland street, near Eliot square, has been purchased by John F. Chevalier. The property is taxed in the name of John F. Muldoon for \$5500 and the 1354 square feet of land in the lot carry \$900 of that amount.

DORCHESTER TRANSFERS

Papers have gone to record transferring an estate located at 86 Wrentham street, near Florida street, from Patrick F. Brophy to Joseph Mulchirian. The lot contains 3800 square feet of land, taxed for \$500. The total assessment is \$2100.

James A. Whitehead takes title to about 8000 square feet of building land on Mattapan street, near Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, which is assessed for \$1600. Thomas H. Barnes, owner, made the sale.

NEW HAVEN AND GRAND TRUNK HEADS ENTER PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY

(Continued from page one)

they go on their own recognition but Henry A. Guiler, assistant United States district attorney, in charge of the prosecution, objected pointing out that they were not residents of this district and the formal bail was fixed and promptly furnished.

The two railroad chiefs were compelled to wait nearly half an hour before their cases were called. Mr. Mellen, who came down from his offices in the Grand Central station in an auto, waited in the court room where the trial of Julian Hawthorne and his associates charged with having used the mails to defraud, was in progress, but Mr. Chamberlain remained in the offices of the district attorney until notified that he was wanted in court.

Both of the accused men were represented by their personal attorneys, and the court proceedings were purely formal. The plea of not guilty was entered with the privilege reserved of withdrawing it and either changing it or demurring to the indictment at any time previous to Jan. 6.

As soon as bail had been fixed Mr. Mellen returned to the Grand Central station, while Mr. Chamberlain went back to the Waldorf hotel where he has been staying for several weeks.

Nothing was heard from Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk, also under indictment. Mr. Smithers is in Europe and it is understood that he will appear as soon as he can make arrangements for the trip to this city. He had no counsel present in court.

SUBMARINE FAST ON SHOAL

WASHINGTON—Submarine B-2, which went ashore on a shoal two miles off Cape Henry, cannot be towed into deep water unless a channel is dredged, says a wireless to the navy department from Commander John B. Patten of the navy yard, Norfolk.

WOMAN SELLS SILK MILLS

NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Kate Henning Andreas, wife of Otto Andreas, has conveyed the Lamberts Point silk mills property to the Andreas Silk Company, Inc. The consideration in the deed put to record was \$5, but the recitation tax was on a valuation of \$39,000.

RED CROSS SENDS \$2000 GIFT

WASHINGTON—The American Red Cross Society today sent a gift of \$2000 in equal sums of \$500 each to Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria and the relief committee at Salonika.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Mass. Institute of Technology to J. Murray Howe, State and Commerce sts.; q. \$1.

J. Murray Howe to Benjamin Sewall, State and Commerce sts.; q. \$1.

Frederick D. Nichols to Newell D. Atwood, Marlboro st.; w. \$1.

Newell D. Atwood to Annie M. Tobin, Tyler st.; w. \$1.

Attorneys' Real Estate Trust to Solomon Jacobs, Maple pl.; d. \$1.

Attorneys' Real Estate Trust to Solomon Lofty et ux., Maple pl.; d. \$1.

Albert Geiger to William J. Stober, Washington st. north; q. \$1.

Washington, State and Alice L. Wolf, Commonwealth ave.; w. \$1.

Maria Bartlett to Edward L. Bartlett, Massachusetts ave., Shawmut ave., Eliot st.; w. \$1.

William J. Stobie to Albert Geiger et al., Washington st. north; q. \$1.

Edward W. Forster to Grace L. Pharaoh, Commonwealth ave.; w. \$1.

Josephine Shee to Morris Weinstein, Batavia st., 4 lots q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Georgieta Stone to Franklin P. Waters, Beaufort st.; q. \$1.

Franklin P. Waters to Michael Winston, Franklin Ginsburg, State and to John Same, Larimer st.; 4 lots; q. \$1.

William F. Watson to Sadie H. Warren, Leyden st.; q. \$1.

Bernard Rome to Harrie Manschowitz, et al., Marlton st.; q. \$1.

Emmett F. Quinn to Ruth Mann, Wordsworth st.; q. \$1.

BUXBURY

Benjamin Sewall est. to J. Murray Howe, Leon st., 8 lots; d. \$1.

J. Murray Howe to Merrill Griswold, Leon st., 8 lots; q. \$1.

John J. Miller to John F. Chevalier, Highland st.; q. \$1.

Daniel R. Woodside to Old Colony Assoiated Trust, Gaston st.; q. \$1.

John C. Kiley to Abraham Oppenheim, Gaston st.; q. \$1.

Louis W. Gray to James B. Fitzgerald, Winthrop st.; q. \$1.

David J. Segel to Sarah S. Brennan, Georgia and Hartwell sts.; q. \$1.

Alf Macfarlane to Hubbard H. Brown, Lexington st.; q. \$1.

Sarah E. Polley to Maurice L. Marcus, Hollander st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Thomas H. Barnes to James A. Whitehead, Mattapan st., 2 lots; w. \$1.

Patrick F. Brophy to Joseph Mulchirian, Wrentham st.; w. \$1.

Philip H. Hobart to Nellie A. Nixon, st.; Hingham st.; q. \$1.

Erving N. Sands est. to Lena A. Field, River st.; d. \$500.

Myron R. Hinckley to Esther C. Merrill, Brookline; w. \$1.

Robert Summer to Pauline Kornfield, Park st. rel. \$1.

Thomas F. Doherty to Helen J. McGillicuddy, Taft st.; q. \$1.

George D. Haywood, est., mtgtee., to George Murray, Norwood st. d. \$1575.

Herbert L. Ray to Mrs. Fuller, Draper, rd. q. \$1.

WEST BUXBURY

Maud F. Handy to Francis P. Broderick, Hayes and Keyes sts.; q. \$1.

J. Alfred Anderson to William C. Gehhardt, Ifley rd.; q. \$1.

Charles C. Gehhardt to Marie Anderson, Ifley rd.; q. \$1.

Katherine E. Lenston to Alice J. Jones, Melodeon st.; q. \$1.

John E. Fitzgerald to Henry J. Bymer, Cambridge st.; q. \$1.

Germania Co-op. Bk., mtgtee., to Germania Co-op. Bk., Carolina av. and Lee st.; d. \$310.

BRIGHTON

Robert G. Jones to Andrew M. Winchester, et al., Cambridge st.; q. \$1.

Robert G. Jones to Andrew M. Winchester, et al., Cambridge and Webster sts.; q. \$1.

Samuel N. Daventor est. to Joseph A. Day, Brewerton st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Harry Goodman, mtgtee., to Edmund F. Buffinton et al., Elm st. and Payne pl.; d. \$1420.

CHELSEA

Lizzie E. Jones to Jacob Lipsitz, Elm st.; q. \$1.

James Porter est. to Stephen C. Murch, Border st., E. B., and Suffolk st., 2 lots; d. \$600.

Katherine Porter to Stephen C. Murch, Border st., E. B., and Suffolk st., 2 lots; rel. \$1.

Stephen C. Murch to Mary A. Porter et al., same; q. \$1.

REVERE

William Williams to William E. Macaulay, Mountain ave.; rel. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dorchester av., 1861, ward 24; May A. Linke, T. F. Lyons; brick and concrete garage.

Medford st., 465, ward 4; The Broadway Apartments, Corp. after storage.

Boylston st., 547, ward 11; Francis R. E. Trust; alter hotel.

Three tropical cruises during the next months are announced by the North German Lloyd steamship line. The twin screw steamship Grosser Kurfurst will make two 28-day cruises to the West Indies, the Panama canal, Bermuda and South America, leaving New York on Jan. 16 and Feb. 20. Another cruise to Cuba, the Panama canal and Jamaica lasts for 16 days. The steamer leaves New York on March 27.

Advices from Lunenburg, N. S., say that Captain Sprague and crew of the schooner Henry R. Tilton arrived here last night on the schooner W. N. Zwicker, which picked them up last Friday night after their vessel had become waterlogged. The crew of the Tilton had been lashed to the masts for several hours.

Beneath the hatches of the steamship Ianthe, which left in command of Captain Jago, were stowed 68,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of provisions, 5000 barrels of apples and much general cargo.

Two Leyland line steamers sailed from Boston this morning, each carrying large consignments of freight for England. The steamship Lancasterian, Captain Popham, bound for London, had in her holds 24,000 bushels of wheat 25,000 bushels of flax, 1300 tons of flour, 3000 barrels of apples and much general cargo.

Other arrivals were: Steam trawler Ripple 51,300 pounds, schooners Galatea 6700, Metacomet 11,000, W. H. Clement 1200, and the Mary Edith with 7300 pounds. Prices were unusually high today, especially cod, haddock and hake.

Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$1.82 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$7.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$7.25, medium hake \$5.25, and cusk \$4.

Five overduo ocean liners were reported today by wireless. The Red Star line steamer Menominie from Antwerp gave her position at 7 a. m. as 620 miles east of Boston lightship. She is expected in port Thursday afternoon with 70 cabin passengers. She was due Monday.

The British steamship Sicilian from Glasgow with 23 second cabin and 104 steerage passengers, was 220 miles east of Cape Race at 10 p. m. yesterday. The Sicilian is expected here Wednesday.

The British steamer Hermelinus, Captain Iddes, from Buenos Aires, arrived on scheduled time today. In her holds were 5000 tons of wool, hides and dysstuffs, part of which will be discharged here and the remainder at New York.

Laden with 61,772 bushels of salt, the British steamer Rhine was towed to an anchorage in the harbor today, after waiting off the coast for a favorable wind. The Rhine was reported late yesterday, and three Boston tugs, the Confidence, Neponset and Mary Arnold, raced out of port to secure the tow. The Neponset won. Lumber will be loaded at Mystic docks for the return trip to Buenos Aires.

Breaking adrift from the moorings at Eatontown, N. S., the British schooner St. Anthony, Captain Gates, from Parrsboro, N. S., for Boston, ran aground and is now full of water. The vessel will be towed into Port Greveille or taken back to Parrsboro for repairs after the deckload of lumber has been discharged.

Towing the three-masted schooner Henry R. Tilton, the steam trawler Swell, in command of Capt. Herbert Green, steamed up the harbor today. The Tilton was anchored at East Boston flats and the steamer proceeded to T wharf to discharge 70,000 pounds of haddock, 2000 pounds of cod and 1200 pounds of sole.

Officers and crew of the Swell are expecting salvage money. The Tilton was found abandoned about 95 miles southeast of Highland light.

There was an unusually brisk demand for fresh fish at T wharf today. Dealers bought in large quantities to supply the demands of the holiday trade.

Only six fishing vessels were at the pier today, including two steam trawlers with large fares. The steamer Swell headed the list with 80,000 pounds.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

HOLIDAY TONE IS
DISPLAYED ON THE
STOCK EXCHANGES

Securities Move Within a
Narrow Range and Volume
of Business Is Very Small
—Great Western Off

LONDON IS QUIET

Trading on the stock exchanges today had the usual characteristics prevailing just before the holidays. In other words there was little doing. Business was extremely quiet. Price movements during the first few minutes were without significance. Weakness in the Chicago Great Western issues contributed about the only noteworthy feature.

There has been shown lately a tendency on the part of market operators to move cautiously and this has been largely instrumental in keeping down the volume of business. Professional trading has constituted the greater part of the transactions.

On the local exchange during the first sales business was very quiet. A drop of a point in New Haven was attributed to the litigation in which the road's officers are involved.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened in New York at 80%, an advance of 1/4 over last night's closing, and rose more than a point further during the first half of the session. Interborough opened up 3/8 and improved fractionally. The preferred was up 1/4 at the opening at 62 1/4 and rose a point higher.

Great Western opened off 1/2 at 16 1/2, declined to 15 1/2 and recovered a good fraction. The preferred was off 1/2 at the opening at 31 and sagged off further. Bethlehem Steel preferred was a strong feature. After opening up a point at 67 it advanced 2 points further on light transactions.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened up 1/2 at 42 1/2 and improved a point. Oseola opened up a point at 105 and advanced a point further. New Haven opened off a point at 129 and continued heavy.

Trading continued dull and uninteresting in the afternoon. Advances in Third Avenue and Sears Roebuck were features of the New York market. Oseola had a further advance on the local exchange.

LONDON—The securities markets in the main were sluggish on pre-holiday realizing and a lack of business.

The outlook from the peace conferences, however, caused a firm undertone. There was nothing doing in home rails and they had a flabby appearance.

Professional option repurchases of American railway shares improved that group but Canadian Pacific showed hesitancy.

A steady tone prevailed in foreigners. Mines were somewhat heavy in process of contagion. The tone in rubbers was cheerful.

De Beers off 3 1/2 to 20 15-16, Rio Tinto off 1/4 at 73 1/2.

CHICAGO STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
Am Can.	31 1/2	31 1/2
Bank Fisheries	87 1/2	88 1/2
Commonwealth Edison	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chicago Title & Trust	205	205
Chicago Union Carbide	198	200
Chicago Water Dist. Tool	21 1/2	22
Chicago Ry No. 2	92	94
Chicago Ry No. 3	82	84
do No. 4	82	84
Diamond Match	100 1/2	107
Illinoia Brick	70	70
Kansas City Light	18	18
do pf.	35	35
Commercial Elev.	88	91 1/2
National Carbon	115 1/2	120
do pf.	117 1/2	118 1/2
Quaker Oats	230	230
Am Ship Building	55	55
Sears, Roebuck Co.	101	103 1/2
Scotts, Rockwell Co.	205 1/2	206
West Stoen Co.	19	19

MARCONI-PORTUGAL CONTRACT

NEW YORK—Portugal is to establish a chain of wireless stations connecting her island colonies with the mainland. The Marconi Company is to receive 2,000,000 francs for erection of wireless stations at Lisbon, Oporto, the Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Heavy snow this afternoon and early part of tonight; Wednesday fair; high east to north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Heavy snow this afternoon and evening; cold air blowing from the north; the storm that was central over the lower Mississippi valley yesterday morning has moved northeastward and is now central over New England; is preceding heavy snow or rain along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine. Northern storm warnings were ordered yesterday along the New England coast. Another storm is central this morning over Mon-

tem.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 32 1/2 noon ... 31

Average temperature yesterday, 32 7/8.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York	Portland, Me.	30
Washington	40 Albany	30
Nantucket	36 Pittsburgh	36
Buffalo	32 Des Moines	44
Philadelphia	40 Denver	44
Kansas City	46 Denver	44
Jacksonville	64 St. Louis	42
San Francisco	54	

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:12 High water,

Sun sets 4:56 11:30 a.m., 11:32 p.m.

Length of day... 9:34

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
Amalgamated	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Can.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31	31
Am Loco.	42	42	42	42	42
Am Smelting	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am T & T	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am Woolen	22	22	22	22	22
Anaconda	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atchison	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchison pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	67	69	67	68	68
B. R. T.	89 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Cal Petroleum	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
C. & G. T.	259 1/2	260 1/2	259 1/2	259 1/2	259 1/2
Chi Gt West	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16	16
Chi Gt West pf.	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chi M. & St. P.	112	112	112	112	112
Chi & N. West	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Col Fuel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Corn Prod.	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Del & Lack	55	55	55	55	55
Frie	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Frie t. n. f.	49	49	49	49	49
Goodrich Co.	65	65	65	65	65
Gt Nor pf.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Ill Central	127	127	127	127	127
Insulation	18	18	18	18	18
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	62	62	62	63 1/2	63 1/2
Int. Marine	45	45	45	45	45
Int Paper pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lehigh Valley	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Long Island	45	45	45	45	45
L.W.B. Co. t. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
May Co.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Mex Petroleum	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Miami	26	26	26	26	26
M. & P. & S. Ste. M.	138 1/2	139	138 1/2	139	138 1/2
Mo Pacific	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Nat Lead	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
N. R. of Mex 2d pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Never's Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
N.Y.N.H. & H.	129	129	129	129	129
Oeola	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pennsylv.	122	122	122	122	122
People Gas.	114	114	114	114	114
Philipsburg Coal	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	89 1/2	91	89 1/2	91	89 1/2
Ray Cos.	21	21	21	21	21
Reading	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Republie steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Score-Roeckh	207	210	207	207	207
Southern Pacific	105	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	105
St. Louis Ry.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Toronto Ry.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Transp. expenses	3,744,285	4,243,454	3,744,285	4,243,454	3,744,285
Min way and struc.	50,442	50,442	50,442	50,442	50,442
Traffic expenses	81,150	81,150	81,150	81,150	81,150
Transp. expenses	1,209,847				

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

GOOD SHOE BUSINESS FOR COMING YEAR SEEMS ASSURED

Although Buyers Have Been Conspicuously Absent From Market It Does Not Signify Inactive Business—Manufacturers Now Concerned About Prices

The initial season of the shoe trade for 1913 is only two weeks away and reports are favorable to a good business provided nothing outside of market possibilities occur. Buyers have been conspicuously absent during the past two months, but that does not signify that the trade is inert of approaching an inactive condition. There is no other shoe center in the country where the real situation is so unobservable as it is in this market. The 600 firms doing business here seldom reflect by any outward manifestation much if any of the actual status of the business.

Statistics show that this market is credited with annual sales of about \$200,000,000 worth of footwear, but not 2 per cent of this output comes to or goes from Lincoln and adjacent streets; therefore it takes more than superficial glance to make a fair estimate of what is going on in the shoe business of this section. Hence a knowledge of factory conditions, and the ways and means which factories require when being run to full capacity reveal with more or less accuracy the volume of their production; so from this viewpoint to state that the trade is active would be only a conservative estimate.

Manufacturers are again concerned regarding prices. The December dulness in the leather market has not resulted in any appreciable drop in values, and as future wants should receive attention soon after Jan. 1, there is some fear that a general demand for leather from a market not burdened with a surplus will stiffen prices if not advance them.

As a matter of fact a sample order of men's heavy side leather shoes dated Nov. 6 since advanced from 2½ cents to 10 cents per pair and the buyer so notified. Inquiry showed that other manufacturers of these grades had done the same. As it was generally supposed that price had struck the top this was unexpected. While this condition is confined to the grades mentioned its effect may be felt throughout the entire market. That the tanners still hold the master hand in leather commodities, can't be denied. A surplus does not exist and the production is so regulated as to conform to their own interests. Therefore statements of a firmer market seem to possess some truth, so a decline in shoe prices is not at present probable.

The figures now ruling among men's high grade shoes are quite stable, contractors operating with more confidence than in the ordinary lines. Manufacturers report plenty of business for weeks to come. Their spring trade is now secure, and what ordering there is comes in small lots. Makers of men's lower priced stylish shoes state that trade is good with a reserve which will run their factories for two months or more. The salesmen have returned from a very satisfactory trip and are extremely optimistic over future prospects. While the top prices were obtained they were greatly assisted by having samples which could be sold at popular prices when quality was forced to give way to imperative demands.

Manufacturers of men's heavy shoes are well supplied with orders and the extent of the sample business would indicate a continuance of the present situation. Some of the prices are again being revised upwards, the new rates having already appeared on case lots ordered subsequent to the placing of this season's sample orders. This unexpected rise is attributed by the manufacturers to the fact that their early leather orders are now exhausted, therefore the cost of their goods being based on full market rates has made this feature obligatory.

This may also apply to the boys' and youths' serviceable shoes. The prices which the salesmen had while on the road caused buyers to put off contracting, as many believed a waiting game would prove profitable, but it does not appear so at present.

Ladies' footwear is receiving the anticipated spring attention and a fair volume of business has come to hand. Some of the contracts are large, approximating 30,000 or more pairs. The factories are preparing for a long and full run, and if no labor troubles arise a satisfactory season is assured.

Misses' and children's shoe factories will start the new season at capacity limits. In some instances manufacturers are behind in shipments, claiming two and three months' work ahead, as the business has been rather spasmodic, not coming when looked for, but later in larger lots than is usual.

The leather market is steady and unchanged concerning prices, production or surplus. There may have been noticed a little more effort made to sell, but it is mostly confined to irregular lots coming from a year's end accumulation or lines which for some good reason have been dropped and are desirable to close out rather than include them in the inventory.

Staple grades are firm with a trend toward greater strength which any snap buying in January may aid.

The hide market is quiet, but prices have not sagged much if any. The winter hide is not worth within 2 cents of what the summer hide is, and today's quotations show that difference.

A large hide dealer stated that the packers have been criticized for the high values prevailing for the past six months, when the tanners are mostly to blame. It was learned in the way of explanation that tanners knowing the summer

MORE HOPEFUL VIEW CONCERNING MARKET FOR COPPER METAL

Demand Is Still Light but Some Expectation Is Entertained That Greater Activity Will Develop

STOCKS ARE LOW

NEW YORK—Although the market for copper metal continues to display extreme dullness, there are indications that more activity will develop in the near future. For some time past buyers have been influenced to a great extent by the depression in the domestic and foreign securities markets. Another factor in causing consumers on both sides of the water to go slow in making new commitments has been the erratic fluctuation in prices of standard copper in the London metal market. Prices at that center have been depressed by bear operations, but within the last day or two there has been a decided change for the better, standard copper warrants rising sharply. While this advance was not accompanied by an active inquiry for copper from abroad, it was taken to indicate that foreigners are again likely to reenter the market in order to replenish their already low stocks.

The situation here also remains quiet, consumers generally being disposed to hold off as long as possible. They are well supplied for the balance of the year, but are not in a very strong position so far as January and February supplies are concerned. It would not be surprising, therefore, should a buying movement of substantial proportions develop within the next week or two. In the meantime all of the leading producing and selling companies are content to await the entrance of consumers into the market, and are not disposed to make any concessions in prices from the prevailing level of 17½¢.

The statistical position of the metal is practically unaltered, stocks in consumers' hands, both at home and abroad, being quite low. Warehouse supplies are also light, and taking all things into consideration, the situation is declared by those in a position to know to be a sound one. While some price concessions have been made by the smaller dealers, this practice is limited and is not a criterion of market conditions. Consumption of the red metal the world over continues as active as heretofore, but for the reasons above stated consumers evidently prefer to have the producers instead of themselves carry the stock, which has been the rule for the past eight months.

It is yet too early to make any intelligent forecast of the forthcoming statement of the Copper Producers Association, although the expectations are that it will make a minor move, owing to any of the large-scale statements.

Domestic deliveries are said to be up to the recent monthly average, while imports for the current month promise to be much larger than those reported in November. For 18 days of the current month approximately 36,000,000 lbs. have been sent abroad, while world imports for the month of about 35,000,000 lbs. Production is expected to show some falling off, as the recent strikes at Bingham, Utah, and at Ely, Nev., are likely to be more fully reflected in the current month's operations than they were in November.

The exports of copper for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 last furnishes an interesting comparison with the two preceding years. They show that so far this year shipments have been approximately 1,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, but an increase of more than 63,000,000 lbs. over the shipments made in the corresponding period in 1910. Had it not been for the unlock for falling off in shipments last month, the aggregate for the period mentioned would have broken all previous records. However, it is believed that the consignments this month will be sufficiently large to show a slight gain over those made in 1911. The table follows, figures in pounds:

	1912	1911	1910
United K'm.	\$6,040,640	98,566,720	70,257,940
France	115,710,160	110,523,840	90,441,280
U.S.	134,555,440	201,152,000	191,020,480
Holland	6,401,920	4,108,100	6,513,920
Belgium	30,435,000	35,640,640	25,047,040
Austria	42,000,000	34,000,000	30,000,000
Brazil	404,400	1,877,120	784,000
Others	6,704,320	2,112,320	1,733,920
T.L. 11 mos.	608,119,840	609,703,240	605,492,100

From the above statement it will be seen that the largest increase in exports during the 11 months was to Germany, although substantial gains were made in the shipments to Italy and to other countries. With the settlement of the trouble in southeastern Europe, and a return of confidence in the financial market, it is believed that the copper situation will develop even greater strength than has been witnessed during the past year. According to those in a position to talk the belief prevails that the year 1913 will witness a continuation of the prosperity in the trade that has been shown during the past twelve months.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

DENVER.—A reduction of 20 per cent in the telephone rates of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho has been announced, bringing the rates in these states down to the basis of the Colorado rate.

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON.—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, for November was 53,007 fine ounces, valued at £225,097, compared with 34,696 fine ounces, valued at £230,072 in October.

BELL TELEPHONE OF MISSOURI TO CHANGE ITS NAME

American Telephone has recently taken a further step in pursuance of the plan inaugurated last spring of operating the various Bell companies in the Southwest under one organization, with headquarters in St. Louis. This plan as it works out involves changing the name of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri to Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company.

One of the operating divisions created last spring extends over eastern Missouri, southwestern Illinois and all of Arkansas. In St. Louis and vicinity operations are carried on in the name of the Bell of Missouri, while in Arkansas they are carried on in the name of the Southwestern Company and in northeastern Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company. Naturally, it is believed, certain improvements in the road system will be made.

The opening of four of the new "hump" tracks at Boston & Maine's eastbound freight movement.

The sobering cause was the weekly bank return, which showed a loss of gold (on balance) of £415,000. "Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind," for, since then the bank has "lost" no less than £900,000 worth of bullion, i.e. about £500,000 to South America and nearly £400,000 to India. On this the market has turned completely round and is now talking of a possible rise in the bank rate to 6 per cent.

The export of gold to India was caused by the prohibitive price paid upon India bills by the council of India. The balance of trade rendered remittances to India imperative, and it was cheaper to send gold than to pay the price asked for the bills. Why the secretary of state for India has thus unwilling to sell his bills is a matter for conjecture, but it may be surmised that, in response to recent criticism, he is desirous of reducing the enormously inflated balances of Indian money now held in London.

The improvements at Mechanicville will include 10 new receiving and some 33 deparure tracks. For all of these the so-called hump device will be utilized whereby the freight cars, for purposes of classification for their various points of shipment, will be pushed up a slight incline, from the top of which they will be switched upon and gravitated down separate tracks on which the various east-bound trains can be made up and hereafter go through to destinations with almost no additional switching.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE DELIVERS HIS VIEWS ON REFORM IN LAND

Condition of Country Is "Rootbound by the Feudal System," He Declares, and Adds: "Let Us Burst It"

HOUR IS PEOPLE'S

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—At the autumn meeting of the Scottish Liberal Association held in Aberdeen recently Mr. Lloyd-George delivered a great speech on the merits and working of the insurance act and on the importance of the land question.

The chair was taken by Dr. Westland, the president of the Abendean Liberal Association, and the gathering, which numbered 3000, included many members of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd-George's speech was received with enthusiasm throughout, but the greatest appreciation was shown at his masterly and convincing exposé of the land question and of the immense importance of the solution of that question to the country.

"The first essential condition to every social reform, every real improvement in the lot of the people is a thorough complete change in the land system," declared the chancellor of the exchequer. "Land," he said, "is at the root of most of the problems which called themselves housing, wages, food; for the solution of these there must be a free land system."

"The social and economic condition of the country," he continued, "is rootbound by the feudal system, it has no room to develop; its roots are breaking through. Well, let us burst it. There is plenty of land outside for the roots to strike, to flourish, and draw nourishment, and bring forth fruit a hundredfold for the people who are hungering for it."

Turning to the particular case of Scotland, Mr. George said that an examination of the emigration statistics showed that scores of thousands of the best of the population were fleeing from their native land yearly, and the sole reason was their inability to make use of the land.

Looking at the Highlands, what was but too apparent? Devastated and depopulated districts that used to be inhabited, whole tracts of it turned over to the deer and grouse. The people who should be on the land had been driven off it by the difficulties of obtaining access to it, by the difficulty of obtaining sites for houses on it, by sport, and by other conditions paralyzing to the development of land to its full capacity.

The essential principle in land legislation, declared the chancellor of the exchequer, was the recognition that the first purpose of land was not the conferring of power and pleasure on the favored few, but the provision of sustenance and shelter for the multitude who toil.

"This is the hour of the great inquisition of the people," continued the speaker. "They have determined to give their toll, to give their labor, to give their industry, to give their all for their native land, but they want to know that their native land shall give its best to them as well."

The prophecies of ruin to trade which were always called forth by the enunciation of his views had been proved to be without justification. In 1909, at the introduction of his finance bill, there was great unemployment, some of the factories and mills had closed, in many harbors the ships were lying empty and idle; now in every part of Scotland the mills were alive with the whirl and clatter of machinery, in the workshops the hammers were ringing. The ships, they would be found anywhere on the face of the globe, carrying and fetching the coveted wares of Britain.

"Where, then," asked Mr. George, "is the undermining of credit, where the destruction of commerce? Those people who talk as if humanity were incompatible with good government are going directly against the truth of things. We have," concluded Mr. Lloyd-George, "on this earth not merely to better ourselves. We shall not discharge our duty unless we help those less fortunate than ourselves."

LAND AVAILABLE IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the last few months the government has opened large areas of land for settlement, and a number of other areas will quickly follow. An area in the Atherton and Evelyn scrub has been designated as agricultural farms in areas of 100 acres, and within the next six months the department will offer 14,700 acres close to the terminus of the Mt. Molloy tramway, in areas ranging from 160 acres to 640 acres. Other lands will be made available in the Nanango, Boulia, Winton, Charleville, Windorah, Cunnamulla and Hughenden districts.

HOME RULE OPPOSED BY IRISH SEA-FIGHTER

Ulstermen Will Not Yield, Declares Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Who Counts on Protestantism

HIS VIEWS KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who for over a generation has been such an outstanding figure in English public life, whether as a sailor or a politician, was kind enough to receive a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the House of Commons recently, and to give his views on the present position of the home rule question. Lord Charles is, of course, an Irishman of Irishmen, being a brother of the Marquis of Waterford, and from the first inception of the home rule campaign, as early as 1872, has always taken up a strong, unwavering position of opposition to the measure.

Shortly after the Monitor representative arrived at the House the division bell began to ring in all the lobbies and corridors. Members trooped out of the Chamber and then back again to record their votes, and then after a few minutes Lord Charles joined the Monitor representative in the lobby, and with that frankness which has come to be recognized as characteristic of the admiral, plunged into one of the subjects which he has made specially his own, and on which, after things naval, he can perhaps speak with most authority.

Query Caught Up

The Monitor representative's first question was in regard to the much discussed and variously represented statement of Sir Edward Carson to the effect that what Ulstermen feared from home rule was not the enactment of unjust laws but the tyranny of unjust administration. Lord Charles caught it up at once.

"I cannot imagine," he said, "how the other side could ever think it worth their while to even pretend to misunderstand the statement and to construe it into an admission that we would trust the Irish Parliament. To me the thing is as clear as anything well could be. It is exactly the same as with law and discipline. I know something about discipline and I know that, as a general of an army or the captain of a ship, even without doing anything outside naval or military law, can make the life of his men perfect all around.

History Is Disregarded

"The mistake," went on Lord Charles, "that a great many English people make, and a great many Irish people make too, is that they will not make due allowance for the effect of their past history upon the present attitude of the two parties concerned, or at any rate that they recognize this effect in one case, but not in another. In the old days the Protestants were looked upon as a 'garrison,' and the Roman Catholics, all of them, as rebels. That was only a hundred years ago. There is no use magnifying this, but on the other hand, there is nothing to be gained by shutting one's eyes to it. It is the clear explanation of much that is otherwise inexplicable."

The Monitor representative here asked Lord Charles if he thought that the whole question was basically a religious one. "Yes," he replied, "that is, of course, really the whole thing. Still it would today be more justly described as a religious question which has become a political question.

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THE HOME FORUM

Writers of the South

A recent volume on the literary hearthstones of the American South by Mrs. Pickett shows a long list of notable southern people who have given the world enduring literature and lesser works that have charmed the hour. They include Poe, Lanier, Hayne, Timrod and Simms, Harris (Uncle Remus) and Francis Scott Key ("Oh, say, can you see?") Bagley and two women writers, Margaret Junkin Preston and Augusta Evans Wilson. These are the names chosen for mention in a review in the Literary Digest, but readers of course quickly recall others such as Miss Murfree, Miss Johnston, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, and others.

Lines from "The Lyric Year"

The volume of 100 best poems published in the past year by American poets is presented with an account of how the votes for first prize were cast. From the poem which stood first in Riley Torrence, the following passage is taken:

B EYOND the outmost moons of sleep
From world to world the living rivers leap.

There as clear water waiting for our thirst.

Is loneliness and unto each his own;
For all things deepen into love alone
And unto deeper awakenings draw

Surely, as to a runner's goal;

And he whose love is greatest shall be first

Though over him should roll

The rushing trumpets of the sunned law

Pouring their wrathful vials,

And round him heavy swords of final trials

Smite, yet shall they melt when he has passed

And entered trembling to the inmost awe

Whose airs are clear surprise; where he at last

With eyes upstoiling to the streaming dome . . .

Shall find himself again at home

Within his father's house:

Clasping new fruitage from the heavenly boughs,

Being sweetly warmed and fed

With love, the honeycomb and bread,

And remembering with smiles the things departed

He shall drink the glory in the veiled cup

Seeing the healing of the broken-hearted

And the fallen sparrow lifted up.

Men of work, we want our poetry from you—from men who will dare to live a brave and true life.—Rev. F. W. Robertson.

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PEACE ON EARTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I
T CAME upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
The angels bending near the earth
Their wondrous story told;
Peace on the earth, good-will to men,

From heav'n's all-gracious King;
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing."

—Christian Science Hymnal, p. 92.

At this season of the year the familiar hymn above quoted sings itself in many a heart. Tired mortals, drowning with their own turbulences the angels' song, yet long to avail themselves of the tender invitation contained in the second verse of this same hymn:

"O ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
O rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing."

"Where," ask these longing ones, "is the peace on earth?" Is not nation arrayed against nation? Is not the struggle for existence about as hopeless as ever? Do we not see sin, sickness and suffering on every hand?" Yes, if we accept the testimony of the material senses, we seem to find trouble in many directions, but the material senses are by no means the "angels" to whose songs we are bidden to listen.

So with sin. The physical senses may try to deceive one with the illusion that either pleasure or gain can come through wrong-doing. This falsity should be replaced with the great and demonstrable truth that the real man, being spiritual, can find pleasure or profit only in that which is pure and lovely, the fruit of Spirit.

Death, with its attendant belief of separation, may tempt one to believe in its reality. Centuries ago, Jesus demonstrated the powerlessness of death, and in due season we shall also assert our freedom from its tyrannical rule, though this final demonstration may be deferred until we have overcome the lesser errors which confront us. One would not expect a beginner in arithmetic to solve a difficult problem in geometry. Death may, however, even now be shorn of its terrors, by the understanding that it need involve no suffering, and that it does not mean the separation of loving hearts." In reality, it is the good qualities manifested by our friends that we love, and these we may always have with us. Moreover, we have good reason for the hope that we shall again be consciously with those we love, and in their company continue the work of attaining that state of perfection which is the universal goal.

This same rule should be applied to all the beliefs of discord that may be brought to our attention. No one should attempt to destroy error in the thought of another, unless that other so

patient replacing of every material misconception with the spiritual fact. If one attempts to analyze, even for an hour, the thoughts which he is thinking, he will realize that this work admits of few idle moments.

Touching briefly on a few of the temptations to wrong thinking which come to one, let us consider first the error of which mankind is perhaps most ready to be rid—physical suffering. The material senses may tell a disheartening tale of pain, inflammation or weakness. If one listens to this testimony, one is brought under the rule of so-called material law and pays the penalty imposed by that law so long as it is believed. If, however, as soon as discord attempts to manifest itself, one steadfastly clings to the truth that man in God's image must eternally reflect the divine perfection, he places himself under spiritual law and is freed from the penalties imposed by the counterfeit law of materiality.

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This discernment of "a new heaven and a new earth" may not be accomplished at a single effort. It means the

requests, since to do so would be an intrusion on individual rights, but it is our duty to destroy our own belief in wrong, wherever the wrong may seem to appear. It is also entirely legitimate to work in a general way for the peace and prosperity of mankind. In these times of wars and rumors of wars, and of industrial unrest, they who cling steadfastly to the ideal of universal peace, founded on the solid rock of the spiritual brotherhood of man, are indeed benefactors to the human race.

Truly, the advanced understanding of God, as taught in Christian Science

is the coming today of Christ, Truth, and as each one considers the wonderful effect of the application of this understanding, not only in working out his own individual salvation, but in the awakening and purifying of the world-thought, all mankind may joyously expect that glad time which is referred to in the hymn previously quoted:

"When the new heav'n and earth shall own

The Prince of Peace their King.
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

OAK TREE FAMOUS BUT OBSCURE



(Photo special, taken for the Monitor)

STUMP OF OAK AT HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, ENG.

ABOUT two miles from the center of the city of Leeds, Eng., by the side of the main road—Headingley lane—which passes through the large residential suburb of that name, there stands an old and age-worn stump of a tree carefully enclosed within iron railings. It is "The Oak," Headingley, from time immemorial a landmark and meeting place, the origin of which is lost in obscurity.

Many and various are the speculations in regard to it. Thoresby, the famous antiquarian of the seventeenth century, after pointing out that Headingley was in the wapentake of Skyrack and that

Skyrack was obviously a corruption of Shire-oak, contends that it must have been so denominated from "some remarkable oak" under which, as was the custom in bygone ages, justice was administered, and that the oak at Headingley was the "most likely in the wapentake to have given the name to it. That is not my opinion only," he adds, in the quaint phraseology of 300 years ago, "but of several learned and ingenious gentlemen whom public employment in administering justice in all parts of the district affords them better opportunity of observing and enquiry."

The speaker then gave an instance of

SKETCH OF A BROADENING TRANSITION

THE short story is of this age and its perfection seems to be illustrated in this very hour. In a few pages in Scribner's magazine, for example, one finds and feels not only the very tone and temper of the middle nineteenth century but the animus of the twentieth too, and traces moreover the process of awakening out of the one mental attitude into the more advanced on the part of one of the characters. This feat of terse characterization is accomplished by Miss Alice Brown in a story about a distinguished novelist who suddenly discovers that his delightful transcriptions of polite life are no longer read. Everybody is interested in those who used to be called the submerged tenth, but who have now emerged very much into general notice. Everybody—or at least all the younger people—is following with zeal and more or less true conviction the slogan of brotherly love. The novelist seems to think that the emphasis on the duty of loving the ragged brother is somewhat overdone, for after all there is a duty of love even to the man who wears broadcloth, and perhaps a sorrier heart beats back of satin and furs than back of the rough linsey-woolsey of some old-time peasant costume, cherished for more than one gen-

eration, brought to America and worn in some evening of plays or tableaux at the settlement house.

The short story is itself a mark of this transition from the time when the well-to-do thought that they had leisure to read a three volume novel all

about people very much like themselves.

Now most earnest people allow

themselves few books of light literature,

where clean cut, brightly colored ac-

counts of contemporary doings make very

much the same impression as a good

picture makes.

The whole thing is there before you, as it were, on a single sheet

of canvas, or at the most.

In the story cited here the scene opens in the pleasant parlor of the successful novelist's house, where two eager young men, protagonists of progress, meet two young women who are working to forward the same causes.

They talk to the bewilderment of their host and his pretty wife, with her ladylike reservations of the mid-Victorian tone.

She thinks the young men are lacking in

deference to the young ladies, and that

the girls are too free in showing their

sympathy with the enthusiasm of the

men. In her day a young lady held herself aloof and left to the young gen-

tlemen the task of making themselves agreeable to her with compliments and society chat. Now the young men meet the young men on a common ground of entirely impersonal interests. All her ideas both of what young women should be and what are the really interesting things of life are swept aside by the turbulent wave of eager talk that goes on in her dainty drawing room. But when she presently sees the old-time miracle play which is being given by the mill hands for their own friends down at the hall she gets a little glimpse of what it all means.

Her husband awakes, too, and instead of repining over the passing of his own vogue he throws himself into the projected new magazine that would forward the cause of brotherly love. He is artist enough to discern the potential beauty in the new shaping of social relations as he has seen it at the settlement hall; and broad enough, too, to realize that there are other people in the world besides the mill hands and that selfish greed in the saddle, whether as capital or as labor, is very much the same harsh rider. But he concludes that through the iteration of these ideals of right relations the time is coming when people will be ashamed to do some of the selfish things they do now, and that the world really does move.

Mr. Ryan's Art Gallery

Thomas F. Ryan is going to follow the example set by J. Pierpont Morgan and build an art gallery as an extension to his residence on Fifth avenue, says the Bellman. Located in the rear of the house, it will face Sixty-seventh street. Carrere & Hastings, the architects of the New York public library, have drawn the plans; it will be two stories in height and will have a beautiful marble facade and a loggia, covering the entire front above the ground floor. The loggia will be adorned with two graceful Ionic columns. The interior of the gallery will be finished in marble and bronze and will be most ingeniously lighted in order to display to the best advantage the art treasures which Mr. Ryan, in a quiet way, has been collecting for a number of years. His collection includes a number of pieces by old masters, but is especially rich in the best work of modern artists.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the

Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

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Talk to Your Horse

Talk to your horse and teach him to obey your voice as well as the reins, is the advice offered to drivers by Spirit of the West. This may prove valuable if, as sometimes happens, the lines break or come unhooked. Besides, the horse likes the sociability of it. He easily learns a dozen or more words, but be careful to use them only for exactly what you mean. For instance, "whoa" means to stop at once and stand perfectly still; "back" to go straight ahead and at once; "back" to slow up. These words the horse readily learns and takes kindly to. "Walk" means to change at once to a walk; and "all right," spoken in a calm, reassuring tone, means "don't be afraid, that won't hurt you" and it is wonderful to see what a calming effect it has. Speak firmly, but not sharply to the horses. Talking to your horse will make him more intelligent and more friendly.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 24, 1912

As tomorrow, Dec. 25, will be officially observed everywhere as Christmas day, no paper will be issued from this office on that day.

The Jew as an Idealist

WITH Christmas what can be more fitting than a word about the Jew, and as this is the accepted season when much is made of the quotation, "On earth peace, good will toward men," what is more fitting than to touch upon the idealistic phase of this great race? America is not yet a land where anti-Semitism flourishes. As race antipathies often rest on quantitative rather than qualitative conditions, it is not necessary to venture the prophecy that the gentile and the Jew will never clash in the United States as they have in Russia, Germany, France and Roumania. The wider the geographical dispersion, the swifter the social assimilation and the more ardent the immigrant's loyalty to the traditional American ideal, the less likelihood we find of an outbreak of prejudice and antipathy. A book like Mary Antin's "The Promised Land," could hardly be duplicated in Europe, and it not only has brought fame to the author but increased respect for her race. That the fine portrait of Lincoln by Brenner now adorning the most democratic of American coins is by a recent exile from a Russian ghetto has a world of significance for both Russia and America. The empire is exiling artists and lovers of liberty; the republic is winning them. When the Titanic sank she carried down many heroes and heroines, but the "I will not leave thee" of an American Jewish matron had a touch of soul in it that forever will challenge and win humanity's homage. The nations of the world, who at first scorned David Lubin, now sit at his feet as he teaches Europe, America and Asia how to gather, collate, and interpret data respecting the world's crops—a reform that has a profound ethical as well as economic significance.

In the civic uplift campaigns of the United States carried on during the past decade in cities as far apart as Boston and Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and New York, the mainstays of the reform forces have been of the race that boasts of Amos, the prophet of righteousness and Nehemiah, the city builder. The elder Wise was a liberalizing factor in the field of theological and ritual reform. His eloquent son is in greater demand throughout the country as a prophet of social justice than any man in the New York pulpit. The Boston lawyer with the widest national reputation at the present time, based on professional and extra-professional service for the public, is not a descendant of the Puritans of Boston and Salem or of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, but is a native of Kentucky and is of Jewish stock. The progressive faction of the Democratic party naturally turns to him as a candidate for the department of justice in the Wilson cabinet, and the conservative faction as naturally opposes his nomination. In the same connection it is significant to note that the lawyer for the Pujo committee now probing into the secrets of "high finance" also is a Jew, with the same mastery of principles and details of business that has been shown by the Boston attorney just mentioned.

If America has escaped much of the strife between Jew and Christian that Europe knows even now, perhaps it has been due, first, to a theoretical equality under the law, guaranteed by the constitution and buttressed by statutory enactments and judicial decrees, and, secondly, to the fact that American environment has permitted the flowering out of virtues and capacities that always are admirable, especially when at the service of a democracy.

Communal Amenities and the Automobile

FOR a considerable period after the introduction of the automobile there was unmistakable and sometimes very pronounced antagonism to it on the part not only of individuals on foot, on horseback and in other vehicles, but throughout whole communities. Drastic ordinances, it will be recalled, were adopted by municipalities, and suburban towns rather vied with one another in devising means whereby automobilists might be restricted. All this is changing. In these days there are evidences of thoughtfulness and courtesy presented at intervals along the popular automobile routes. "Please Travel at Moderate Speed Through This Village," says a sign on one of the New England roads, and as the automobile emerges from the village, the eyes of its occupants fall upon another sign reading, "Thank You; Come Again!" "You Will Oblige Us By Driving Slowly Here—There Are Schools On This Street," says another sign. "Take the First Road to the Left, Not the Second, as Formerly," reads another. "We Hope to Have a Better Road for You Next Year," says still another, and at almost every street intersection and every crossroads the information given by signs and sign-arms is full, free and intelligible.

The automobile associations have done much toward supplying directing signs; they have done more, however, by teaching automobilists to respect not merely the rights but the prejudices and sentiments of the people through whose territory they travel. This is an agreeable consideration, but it is increased by the return made in response to it. There is now to be found widespread recognition of mutual interest in the new mode of travel, and not merely the small but the large communities are learning that the automobile is important enough to be especially recognized in civic management. Thus, New York city is about to install 1200 new arm street signs for the use of motorists on Broadway and Amsterdam avenues. These will cost \$9000, and they are to be so placed on the "shepherd's crook" lamppost of recent installation that they may be read plainly by occupants of rapidly moving automobiles.

Signs carefully planned and adjusted, like these, make for real public convenience; they speak far more eloquently than words for civic efficiency; they leave a lasting and favorable impression upon visitors; they add to the comfort of the citizen and give impetus to the growth of good fellowship in the mass. The automobile is doing its part toward further cementing all parts of the Union and all parts of the continent, and it is doing it largely through the instrumentality of the small but priceless amenities of existence.

AN unprejudiced and disinterested hearer of such an account of Boston's present fire hazards as given by Commissioner Cole to the Twentieth Century Club can only assent to his demand for prompt change of administrative duties and responsibilities. The fire department is least of seven governmental agencies now charged with authority that is supposed to conserve life and property against loss by fire. Red tape binds in a wasteful way. Duplication exists where there should be unity, and simplicity and directness of action are thwarted by complexity and indirection. Is there a move in the direction of reform, then property-owning interests that might be affected if laws against unsafe and risky structures were enforced, get busy. Their success imposes higher insurance rates on the community at large and is to some extent an excuse for a startling total annual loss of property.

That there may be no question as to the correctness of this department head's complaint, it is only necessary to interrogate competent insurance experts and let them tell of a variety of local conditions that make Boston far from a national leader in fire prevention and reduction of hazards. New York city, of late years, has been forced to serious consideration of its own needs in this field, and has worked out a system of precise relations between the fire, police, street, building and wiring departments which gives primacy of authority to the first named and puts responsibility for delayed or inefficient action where it belongs and where it can be dealt with. Expert knowledge of the fire fighters controls action taken in all other fields of municipal activity that impinge or overlap in a way to delay the prevention of fires or their rapid and thorough extinction.

Commissioner Cole is not hesitant about intimating yet another defect of the local situation. The supposed federation of fire departments in Greater Boston for joint action is now wholly dependent upon the good will of fire chiefs. It should be a mandatory provision of law.

AS USUAL, the recess for Congress covers the holidays nicely, and, even better than that, for little is done during several days preceding and several days following it.

IT IS encouraging to learn from architects of the type composing the American institute that American architecture, distinctively as such, is making satisfactory progress. Only students of the subject and those who have traveled in foreign countries will be able to fully appreciate what is meant by American architecture. The general complaint on this side of the ocean is that it is running to monotony, but if one is fresh from Europe one does not find it so. Whatever of grandeur or beauty of architectural lines may be visible in the great cities of the United States, it is at once noticeable to the stranger that the lines are very different from those he is familiar with. In the opinion of those whose judgment is worthy of deference, there is growing up unmistakably an American architecture of a distinctive character and quality. In its development it will probably borrow from all the other nations of the earth, ancient and modern, and, in the process of absorption, embody in its own product only the best they have, or have had, to offer. The idea is advanced that if the modern skyscraper be closely analyzed traces will be found in it of the Grecian, Roman, Gothic and colonial. But this does not prevent the skyscraper from being unlike anything ever conceived in architecture before. The skyscraper would have been impossible without American invention. The steel skeleton, the terra cotta veneering, the elevator, had to come first.

But it is not in the skyscraper alone, or principally, that American architecture is distinctive and becoming more so. Freedom of treatment is allowed the designer, the builder and the decorator. The money latitude is great. Cost is not of first consequence. There is little prejudice. There is, it must be said, admirable private and public taste. The American architect has practically everything he can ask, and this includes his own way. He is judged by results rather than by plans or expenditures. Such opportunity ought to ripen into originality of design and treatment for buildings of all kinds, and it does. Americans are not cognizant of it, perhaps, for the reason given. There is too much duplication, imitation in this country. But the monotonous effects are confined to the nation. One who goes abroad and comes back with open eyes and mind will quickly see the difference in the prevailing types of architecture, even when comparison is confined to the United Kingdom.

IT IS always well to cultivate one's talent, whatever it may be. A Philadelphia musician the other day played his own wedding march.

MACHINE and Hand Made

AN HUNGARIAN manufacturer, whose place of business is in Kesmark, in the course of a recent visit to the United States, made some remarks, or is so reported, that must be of interest. He contrasted the greater use of machinery in the United States with the less use in his own country and stated that in his factory he had 500 machine looms and 400 hand looms. The further statement is made, "Much of his produce (sic), however, is in fine handwork and laces." The statement that much of the product of this Hungarian manufacturer is in fine, that is, delicate and better-made articles, reminds us that man has not yet been supplanted by the machine and it raises the question whether a certain quality of work can ever be supplied by machinery. We are quite well aware that modern machinery is very wonderful; but then so are Niagara falls and for some purposes they are not nearly so efficient or pleasing as some less grandiose rills. There must always be a doubt whether machinery can ever impart the peculiar quality of individual detail that handwork always gives and whether machine work is ever quite so strong as handwork. The advocates of the machine rely with implicit faith on their formula and the twentieth century world seems inclined to take them at their word. The weakness of the position of those that would turn society into a combination of large machines is that in the first place they have not fundamentally proved their formula, although they may think that they have, and in the second place they overlook the fact that man thinks and things do not. Nothing will give the appearance

Centralized Authority Needed

and the nuance to any articles of men's use that handwork gives. When an article in its making is steadily impressed with the conscious and intelligent effort of the skilled workman, it always shows it and imparts a satisfaction, if only of the eye, to the user.

Whether the full development of the tyranny of labor is not to result in the final disappearance of the skilled workman, is a question we do not purpose to discuss, but so far in many fields of industry the skill of the hand laborer and his pride in his work on one hand with the respect of the user and his interest in that workman's skill, to many seem surer ground for mutual liking and candor than any elaborate scheme of willy nilly "social" reform. Let us hope that we shall not be improved out of the "good job" sentiment. Let us also have machinery, more of it and better all the time but let not a colossus of pistons and clanking rods, belching chimneys and roaring furnaces shoulder the human man to one side, man, "the principal fact in the universe." It is a curious reflection that whereas the invention of these machines has been the fruit of long and severe thought, their practical use has been to do away with the necessity for thought, it is doubtful whether it has increased the geniality of men's attitude, one toward the other, and it is not at all doubtful whether it has not decreased the normal and wholesome mood of the manual laborer.

ONE OF the most moving and persuasive arguments, in and out of Congress, for extension of federal activity and taxation in connection with development of inland waterways, has been that in this way producers, shippers and consumers, now restricted to such transportation as railroads provide and on such terms as they dictate—unless the interstate commerce commission intervenes—would find relief. To be sure, evidence has not been lacking for some time that community of interest exists between certain of the great railway systems and some of the great steamship lines that by law are exempt from all foreign competition in the coastwise trade; and in view of this fact the interstate commerce commission has been asking for increased authority over water as well as land carriers. Why the commission has felt it necessary to ask for this added power—and to get it, we are glad to say—has been made evident by the course of events in connection with Panama canal toll legislation, and by the report recently filed by Special Commissioner Conant and made public on Monday. The lobby of the railroads at Washington spared no effort to shape Panama canal legislation so as to conserve their interests in coastwise trade as well as in land transportation, caring little apparently what effect their demands, if granted, might have upon national honor or upon foreign relations.

Mr. Conant not only gives impressive figures as to the extent of actual control of steamship lines running in Atlantic and Pacific waters, but he claims that much of the inland canalage of the East, including the Erie canal, has been brought under partial if not entire control of the railways. Coupled with this the customary monopoly in most harbors of terminal facilities owned by railway lines, and it is not at all surprising that political and economic revolution should be flourishing just now in the venerable New England commonwealths and in the newer states of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Conant's report is a document that will figure in the exhibits of the people as they make history at Boston, Providence and Concord this winter. It also is published at an opportune time for Mr. Wickersham's use at Washington. For those persons who advocate restoration of competitive conditions it must have the effect of visualizing still more formidable the task of untangling the skein by means of court decrees. For persons favoring increased regulatory and governmental control by a body having combined judicial, administrative and derivative legislative powers, the disclosure of the extent of "community of interest" will be less disconcerting.

STUDENTS of the evolution of parties must watch with more than ordinary interest the new methods and policies which are working out in the Progressive ranks. Without any responsibility for administrative action such as comes with power delegated by the people, leaders and adherents of the new party are the freer to plan on broad, constructive lines for education of voters, for systematic lobbying at state capitals and at Washington, and for issuance of literature. While the Democratic party settles its crucial problem of victory by the conservative or the progressive wing and is giving answer—"Yes" or "No"—to the clamor of the spoilsman, and while the Republican party is soberly coming to a decision as to what it must do to be trusted and victorious again, the Progressive party is preparing to get as much as possible of its recent national platform enacted by state Legislatures and by Congress. With extreme care competent, expert students of the problems involved are first being corralled in committees and then organized to bring pressure to bear upon legislators and upon the public in ways that appeal to men's reason. If customs and points of view and economic results are criticized by these experts, better substitutes are to be social engineers, not self-seeking lobbyists and tools of privilege, nor well meaning but narrow reformers. To make the campaign of education as effective as possible it is to be national in scope, and state and local efforts will harmonize with the national program.

Scrutiny of the names of the persons enlisted discloses quite a new type of worker as well as a unique program of action. The list tells the story of how much more aggressive American universities and colleges have become and how much more vitally related to national life they are than they were a generation ago. The prominence of social settlement workers also is significant, and tells its story of the conclusion to which so many of them have come as to the futility of much well meant altruism and democratic impulse so long as politics and statecraft have so large an admixture of calculated selfishness and together block the way of constructive social action. A party program defined by such persons as those who drafted the platform at Chicago upon which Roosevelt and Johnson ran, and a program worked out by such committees as have been selected for the task of making party history during the next year or two, will be found to make an unusual appeal to the ever increasing army of American university and college graduates who have elected sociology, ethics and modern history as their courses. The excess of the legal, commercial and professional politician elements in the older parties creates distrust.

Organized Progressivism Keeps Moving